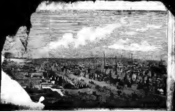

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SKETCHES OF TORONTO,

CONTAINING A

COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY,

ITS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS &c

TOGETHER WITH

NECESSARY DETAILS IN CONNECTION

WITH THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

BY ALFRED SYLVESTER

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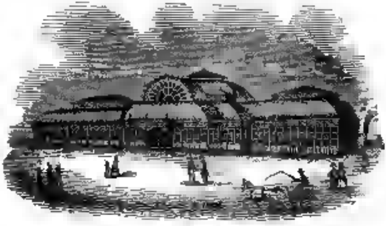
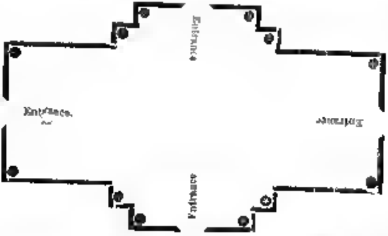
TORONTO
CHARLES E. HOLIWELL, ROSSIN HOUSE NEWS DEPOT.
1858

LONDON
[illegible] & Co. [illegible]
[illegible] Street, [illegible] Road.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS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GROUND PLAN

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PREFACE

The volume before the reader is intended to supply to the residents in, and visitors to, Toronto, a long-sought-for and much-needed requirement. No book has hitherto been issued which could be received as a complete guide to the city, and hence many of its inhabitants are ignorant of much valuable information with which it is desirable they should be acquainted, and strangers in the city have few means of obtaining more than a superficial idea of our institutions and public sights. It is hoped that our present issue will answer this end. The writer gratefully acknowledges the aid which he has received from numerous valuable authorities, without whose assistance the compilation of a work of this nature would have been rendered much more difficult.

TORONTO, Sept., 18[illegible]8.

Sketches of Toronto.

> art thrives most
> Where Commerce has enrich'd the busy coast

TORONTO—the metropolis of Upper Canada, as a large, influential, enterprising, and increasing city claims something more than a passing notice, and its commercial prosperity and exalted position—as the chief city of the western Province—demand for it the especial attention of the historian. Founded half a century ago by Governor Simcoe, upon a wild and untenanted Tamarac swamp, this city affords a practical illustration of the great achievements attained by the industrious energy of the early settler, to whose indomitable mind the natural obstacles of a new country presented no insurmountable impediments to social progress.

When "dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake (Ontario) and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface," when the wandering Missassega constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage, and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl, the eye of the first Governor rested on Toronto—then named York—with a foresight which comprehended the powers of genius and he beheld in the marsh overrun with wolves and bears the key to a great colony the site for a grand connecting link with the prospective wealth of the western soil

The geographical site of Toronto eminently fitted it for the development of a rich and fertile country, whose resources have in turn contributed magnificence to a city, which, as the seat of Government, the seat of Learning, and the seat of Commerce, possesses in itself the elements of national, political, and educational prosperity, and which, it needs no wondrous prescience to predict, will ere long be placed in a still more nobly prominent position—as a peerless queen among her flatterers! The march of civilization has been rapid indeed, and the progress of refinement has drawn around us the principal institutions which are necessary to the comfort of a refined people.

Our streets, intersecting each other at right-angles, are long and broad; and our public buildings are, of their kind, comparable with those of any other city in the Province From the lake, the church spires which rise on every hand, the domes of the City and St Lawrence Halls, the Exchange, the Rossin House, the Asylum, and the dull outline of the Provincial Exhibition, present an air of beauty and compactness which pleasingly consorts with the order and regularity of the interior of the city To the east and westward King-street is seen, spreading out in a line directly paral lel with the lake shore, which is fringed by the broad Esplanade while in the back ground Yonge-street—a sort of straggling hamlet thirty miles in length—stretches out to the extent of four or five miles into a richly wood agricultural country

Not the least of the attractions of Toronto is its

KING STREET

What Oxford-street is to the cockney of London, what the Boulevards are to the muscadin of Paris, what Broadway is to the denizen of New York, such is King-street to the citizen of Toronto The long line of fashionable stores extends as far as the sight will serve, and the buildings which open upon the view enhance the picturesque appearance of this splendid street. Its rival, Yonge-street, excepted, it is the principal mart of the metropolis, and upon it may be observed every phase of Canadian life It combines the main advantages of market and promenade, and is the resort of the *élete*, as well as of the business men of the city The principal edifice which attracts attention to the eastward is

ST JAMES CATHEDRAL

to which is attached a somewhat singular history The original church was built of wood at the cost of £1 200 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, to accommodate the exigencies of the inhabitants of his settle ment, a square of six acres being apportioned for the purpose in 1803 In 1818 a neat steeple was added to the church, which was enlarged at an additional expense of £2,000, and made to front on King-street, but the church was taken down in 1832, and a handsome stone church, fitted up with black walnut, and capable of holding 3 000 persons, was erected in its stead The church, however, was burnt to the ground on the 7th of April, 1849 But the energy of the citizens did not lie dormant, for, within ten months, they erected the cathedral which at present adorns King-street.

From the erection of the first church up to 1812, the venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, George Okill Stuart, D D, was rector The present bishop of Toronto, held the office from June 1812, till he resigned in 1839, on his being created bishop of Toronto, in favour of Rev H J Grassett, A M, the present incumbent. It was designed by F W Cumberland, Esq., in the early English style of gothic architecture, having a nave and side aisles, with a clerestory carried on bold arches extending the full length of the church. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet to the cornice, and of the aisles 35 feet. The extreme length is 200 feet, extreme width 115 The body of the church is 111 by 75 The height of the spire will be 275 The chancel is semi octagonal in form, and of a depth of 42 feet, each side being pierced by windows of the transition period, with rich and varied tracery The whole of the chancel has carved panels beneath the windows, the altar piece forming a centre, and the ceiling being groined with enriched ribs, carved bosses, &c. The pews are of Gothic character, with cut and enriched bench ends. The church is intended to accommodate 2,000 persons, and the cost, exclusive of the tower and spire, was about £16,000. Thus, the devout zeal of the citizens of Toronto succeeded in erecting a spacious cathedral worthy of the city, in which, on every Sabbath day—

> Through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,
> The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

A few yards further to the eastward stands another building, which does the city equal honor—

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

This magnificent building was erected in 1850 to meet the pressing exigencies of the citizens. The hall is appropriated for meetings and public exhibitions, and is capable of accommodating a thousand persons. The principal object of the talented designer of this edifice, W. Thomas, Esq., was to ensure its complete usefulness as well as ornamentality, for, while the hall is used for public purposes, in its rear runs the St. Lawrence Market, a range of arcade 200 feet in length by 89 feet in breadth, with neat stores on each side, at the end of which is another frontage, south, consisting of general stores. The King-street frontage of the St. Lawrence Hall is 140 feet in extent. The entrance to St. Lawrence Market, in the rear, is in the centre of the frontage, by a noble archway, forming a line of shops on each side and a transverse piazza 100 feet in depth, over which are, on the first floor, public rooms On the upper story is the hall, 100 feet in length by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high; the entrance to the hall from the public staircase is under the gallery at the north end, with a saloon, &c. The finishing of the interior is in good style, with dado and rich cornice, the ceiling is boldly covered with rich pannelled centre and emblematical enrichments The front is wholly of cut stone, of the Roman Corinthian order, from the example of Jupiter Stator; the centre being tetrastyle portico of three quarter columns, with sculptured tympanum of the pediment, surmounted with a rich attic; the carved work throughout the enrichments is of a rich and varied character The cupola forms a circular open temple of the Corinthian order, which contains a fine-toned large alarm bell, weighing 2180 pounds The aggregate cost of these buildings was a trifling sum above £7,000

Opposite the ends of the St. Lawrence Hall Arcade, and fronting on Front-street is

THE CITY HALL.

In 1814 the St. Lawrence Market Square was set apart for its present use, and a small frame building was erected in the centre by William Harley In 1831, a plan was, by order of the County magistrates, prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq., for a more complete structure, and in 1833, a Town Hall and market built of brick, 160 feet by 77½, were completed. On the King street front there were two shops, and three entrances to the inner market, above which were rooms afterwards used as city offices, and by the Council as a place of meeting. The market had an open centre of considerable extent for farmers' waggons, surrounded by stalls for butchers. The builders were Duncan Kennedy and Peter McArthur. Before the building was completed it was used for a great public meeting on the 19th of January 1832, and the gallery falling in consequence of the multitude, great injury to life and limb ensued. The market was afterwards considered to be an advantageous place of defence during the troubles of 1837, and was garrisoned by the citizens. The city hall and market were destroyed on the 7th April, 1849, by the same fire which burnt St. James's Cathedral, and a vast amount of other property.

Previous to that event, in 1844-5, the new City Hall and lower St. Lawrence Market were erected to provide for the wants of the Corporation and the citizens, and which also embraces the rooms of the various Corporation officers, Police, &c., with the Court room in which the Police Magistrate dispenses justice. A range of shops and offices occupies the ground floor, and in the rear on a level with the waters of the bay are situated the vegetable fruit and fish markets The building has a frontage of 140 feet with two wings extending to the bay 178 feet. It was designed after the Italian style by Mr Lane, architect, and built by Messrs. McDonald & Young, for the sum of £8,500, alterations and improvement, made in 1851 have increased its costs to £13,000

Striking out from King into Toronto-street, we arrive at the

POST OFFICE.

The building is in Greek Ionic style, from the design of Messrs Cumberland & Storm, and is exceedingly appropriate It has a frontage of 48 feet, with a depth of 90 feet The front is of cut stone The large public hall, with enriched oak and plate glass letter box, has three compartments intersected by Greek Doric columns, with three delivery windows, and a separate entrance for ladies A spacious sorting office is in the rear, lighted from above with entrance for the reception and despatch of mails, together with a postmaster's and money-order office The offices of the District Post Office Inspector, are on the second story The whole is lighted with gas and heated by a hot air furnace Precautions in case of fire have been adopted by the placing of water hydrants on each flat.

There is not a more striking evidence of the pro

gress of improvement in the city than may be seen in the present postal arrangements. In 1837 a courier was engaged for days in carrying correspondence between Toronto and other places of any distance, while now, through the medium of iron roads, a communication posted in the morning reaches a destination 400 miles distant by the evening. An acquaintance with the following facts being desirable, we have appended them.

The mails are despatched daily from the Toronto Post Office in the following numbers:

At 6 00 A M	94 mails
10 30 "	7 "
1 00 P M	7 "
2 00 "	3 "
3 00 "	34 "
4 00 "	17 "
4 30 "	25 "
7 00 "	28 "

Thus we have as many as 215 mails leaving this city every day!

The first postmaster in Toronto was the late Hon. Wm. Allan, who kept the letters in his office in Frederick-street, where was also the Custom House. In 1828 he was succeeded by J. S. Howard, Esq., County Treasurer, who had assisted him previously in his numerous departments of labour. He, again, was followed in 1838 by Charles Berczy, Esq., who removed to the corner of Yonge and Front-streets and after wards to the office on Wellington-street, whence it was removed to Toronto-street, in February, 1853 Since May, 1852, Joseph Leslie, Esq , has been postmaster The Post Office Inspector for the Toronto Division is John Dewe Esq

The money-order system came into operation in February, 1855, when the largest sum for which an order was granted was £10 the commission being 1s 3d Early in the following year the amount was extended to £25, with a graduated scale of charge from 3d to 2s 6d The Post Office building, which cost three thousand five hundred pounds, reflects high credit upon its talented architects, as also upon the contractors—Messrs Metcalf, Forbes, and Wilson.

Continuing our course along King-street, we come at length to one of the chief features of the city, our principal hotel—

THE ROSSIN HOUSE

The Rossin House has just pretentions to architectural beauty, the effect of which is enhanced by its dimensions It is a fact of weighty significance that Toronto can support such a magnificent hotel Within its walls is congregated every appliance which affluence can desire, every pleasure which luxury can crave Here are alluring condiments to tempt the most fastidious taste, vinous acidites to lubricate, and gastronomic ponderosities to titilate, the palate! The prandial *morceau* here ceases from troubling, and the sated stomach is at rest. What magical transformations here await human deglutition! Truly, cookery is a grand institution! Truly, appetite is one of the most blessed dispensations of a benign Providence! We have, however, strayed into a digressional course, and will at once attempt to describe the El Dorado which we were betrayed into apostrophising. Its King-street frontage is upwards of 200 feet, and its west front extends about 150 feet on York-street. It is five stories high, faced with white-pressed brick, ornamented with substantial dressings of Ohio freestone, handsome pillars, cornices and balconies. The ground floor is occupied by fifteen elegantly furnished stores.

There are two commodious private entrances, one on each street, besides a main entrance twenty feet wide, on York street, with a flight of steps to the principal floor. On the second floor, at the head of the main stairs, are placed the offices, opposite which is an extensive reading room, lighted by a large and handsome glass dome. The front of this story in the main building and part of the rear building is occupied by a long row of parlors and reception rooms, the principal of which—the ladies' parlor—forms the corner room of the suite. A main hall runs through the centre of the building, intersecting which is a similar hall connecting the York street wing with the dining room. This apartment has its principal entrance from the hall on King street, and is 100 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 18 feet high. Adjoining this is the carving room, dish room, dessert room, and in the rear of these the kitchen and china pantry, connected with the main building by a glazed gallery. The other three stories contain one hundred and nine-seventy rooms in all, including a row of parlours along both fronts, approached by three staircases, two of which are intended for the use of guests, and the third for servants. The whole number of rooms for the reception of boarders, exclusive of the principal parlour, is two hundred and twenty. Approached through the main hall on the first floor, and forming part of a separate building erected at a right angle with King street, is a very extensive bar-room, with billiard-room underneath, accessible from the upper hall of the King-street wing by a flight of stairs. In the basement is a barber's shop and gentlemen's bathing room containing ten baths. The heating and lighting is upon the most improved principles. In the grand hall of the Rossin House is a Book and News Depot, of which Mr. C. E. Hohwell is the proprietor, and which has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the present proprietor of the establishment, Mr. Joslin. The stand contains handsomely bound volumes which address alike the students of light or abstruse literature, together with the issues from the local, provincial, and British press.

Stepping from the Rossin House, past the Govern ment offices, a minute's brisk walk brings us to the residence of His Excellency Sir Edmond Walker Head, the Governor General of the Province. The lodge is fronted by a moderately high wall, before which a sentry of the Royal Canadian Rifles slowly paces. The Residency wears an aspect of quietness, and would not readily be distinguished by a stranger as the domicile of the representative of the British Crown.

Passing the Residency we reach the bay, in front of which stands

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present gaol, at the east end of the city. They were of brick, two in number, 40 by 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space which was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813. They were replaced in 1820, the Government business having been meanwhile transacted in the building on Wellington street, lately occupied by Chief Justice Draper, but which has now disappeared. On the night of the 30th December, 1824, they were unfortunately destroyed by fire, caused by some defect in the flues, a fruitful cause of accidents to Parliament Houses in Canada. Several of the journals and other papers belonging to the Houses were destroyed Parliament met in the brick Hospital on King street, until the erection of the present Houses, which were commenced soon after the fire, but not completed till 1830 The designs were prepared by J G Chewett, Esq , the west wing was built by Messrs Ewart & Perkes, the centre was commenced by Mr Priestman, and finished, with the east wing, by Mr Joseph Turton The buildings occupy the whole block, bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, John and Front-streets, the front looking to the Bay, and presenting a conspicuous object from the water They are of red brick with plain exterior, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are capacious and handsome rooms, fitted up with elegance. The offices attached are so extensive that a part of them are devoted to the accommodation of the Departments It was proposed some time ago to erect a range of buildings suitable for the accommodation of Parliament and the Government, on the fine property of the Toronto University, at the head of the College Avenue, but this design has been abandoned and the old House with additions and improvements, is again in occupation The additions made to the main building consist of two extensive wings each containing a large and spacious room, one used as a library for the Legislative Council, another as a reading room for the members of the House of Assembly while in each is a good wardrobe chamber

A number of committee-rooms occupy the ground floors of these wings. The present Library is a room, forty five feet in length by twenty five in width. A new Library room is also erected at the rear of the Parliament Houses, and is about 127 by 93 feet, with a height of some fifteen feet. The books, which now number about 30,000 volumes, require a building of large dimensions.

Bearing away in a northerly direction until we come to Queen-street, and then proceeding westwardly for ten minutes, we arrive at

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This excellent institution which was designed by J. G. Howard, Esq., was commenced thirteen years ago, a lot of fifty acres of land on the garrison common having been granted for the purpose by the Ordnance. Originally, the county gaols afforded the only asylum for the destitute insane of Canada. An act was however, passed in 1839 authorizing the establishment of an Asylum, and two years after, we are told, the old gaol on Toronto street, vacated by the county on the completion of the new building at the east end of the city, was appropriated as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. At that time the number of patients was small, but they eventually came in so rapidly, that it was found necessary to make use of two large buildings for their accommodation. Subsequently a commission was appointed to superin tend the erection of a new asylum—Drs Widmer and King, Messrs. John Ewart, J G Chewett, and Mr Sheriff Jarvis—and the result of their labours is seen in the existing Asylum, which we cannot better describe than by quoting portions of a sketch which was published in the *Globe* twelve months since:—

'The building is situated about three miles from the City Hall, commanding a fine view of the Lake. It is constructed of pale yellow bricks with cut stone plinth, belt, cornices and window dressings, the gutters are of copper and the roofs covered with tin. Most of the sashes are of iron, constructed to rise and fall above five inches, sufficient for the admission of fresh air, and not enough for a patient to pass through. The corridors are fourteen feet wide, and well lighted at intervals from the south, giving the patients a fine view of the Lake. The northern facade is 584 feet long, comprising a centre building and two wings, terminating at the east and west ends with semi circular verandahs, three stories high from the basement, secured by vertical bars of iron to prevent accidents; these were constructed for the purpose of allowing the patients fresh air when the weather will not admit of their going out; they are arranged for six classes of patients, three classes of males and three of females. The chief architectural feature about the building consists of a hexastyle portico in the Grecian Ionic order, of cut stone, the columns are raised upon a lofty rusticated base, occupying a story and a half in height, with two handsome flights of stone steps and bold stone landing; the tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with the Royal Arms in *bas relief*. There are only about two-thirds of the landing erected at present; when the plan is completed, two wings running southward will enable the Medical Superintendent to make twelve classes of patients instead of six as at present.

The centre building is surmounted by a lofty dome covered with tin, (which can be seen for thirty miles on the Lake,) within which is the wrought iron tank or reservoir, capable of containing eleven thousand gallons of water, which is pumped up daily from the Lake by a steam engine. The water is distributed through lead pipes to all parts of the building. At the east and west ends of the wings, may be observed two copper cowls made to traverse upon friction rollers, above two foul-air shafts seventy feet high, three feet diameter in the clear; each shaft has a fire grate at the bottom to create a draught; ventilating pipes four inches in diameter, lead from every room in the wards and corridors east and west to these two shafts. The basement is only sunk three feet in the ground, and comprises in the centre building, steward's and matron's receiving rooms, dining rooms for the officers of the establishment, housekeeper's and house steward's rooms, and matron's and steward's store closets The wing buildings have two kitchens with steam boiling apparatus, ascending trays, or dumb waiters from the kitchens to all the dining rooms in the upper stories washing and ironing rooms with drying apparatus on the female side, with arched ceilings to prevent damp on the upper floors, ovens for baking bread on the male side, larders, dairies, sculleries and pantries, working patients' dining rooms, dormitories for 20 male and 20 female working patients, baths, wash-rooms, water-closets and staircases. No 16 furnaces for the hot water apparatus and coal rooms, all arched with bricks rendering them fire-proof, furnaces for ventilating shafts, dust flues and linen shafts. The first floor of centre buildings comprises matron's and house steward's chambers, matron's and assistant physician's rooms, large rooms for convalescent patients of both sexes to assemble in, pantries, closets, baths water-closets, staircases, &c , &c. The principal story or second floor above the basement, comprises physician's private room and superintendent's dining room, surgery or medical room, male and female visiting rooms, matron's assembling room for needlework and amusement, closets for linen and clothes The wing buildings on this floor have four separate rooms for patients who require attendants all the time with them, four large associated dormitories for male and female patients, also two large day rooms for these, twenty-four separate sleeping-rooms for patients, male and female dining-rooms with descending trays to kitchen, baths, and wash-rooms, with water-closets, attendant's rooms, two long well-lighted corridors, terminating with glass lobbies and verandahs, closets for patients' clothes, linen shafts and dust flues. The first and third floors of the wing buildings are arranged similarly to the above. The third story of centre building contains a ball-room, fifty-five feet by twenty-five, with orchestra, &c.; two infirmaries for male and female patients, two chambers for medical superintendents or superior officers of the establishment. The upper floor of centre building has three chapels, one for Protestants, one for Roman Catholics, and one for any other denomination, anatomical room, and room for anatomical museum; there are also rooms in the roof for twenty-four working patients, twelve of each sex. The building is warmed by hot water circulated through small wrought-iron pipes. About twenty five thousand feet are required for the purpose, with sixteen furnaces for anthracite coal and answers admirably The cost of constructing the building was about £56,500 The front and two ends of the ground have been enclosed by a brick wall the centre has two Lodge entrances faced with cut stone Good farm buildings are erected on the western part of the ground, and a small creek meanders through the gronnds. The cost of these works which were designed by Mr Thomas, was about £5 000

The average number of patients received in each year since 1841 has been about 113. The largest number was 183 in 1853; and the smallest number was 58 in 1844.

In its present condition, the Asylum having proved incapable of holding the number of patients for whom accommodation was required, the building originally erected for the University of Queen's College has been temporarily occupied.

The disbursements of the Asylum amount, on an average, to about £12,000 per annum which is paid by Government, with the exception of about £800 which is annually derived from paying patients.

The present visiting Commissioners are the Honourable Samuel Mills, of Hamilton; William Cawthra and James Beaty, Esquires, of Toronto, and Robert Armour, of Bowmanville, Esquire.

Annexed is a list of the Medical Superintendents who have since 1841 been placed in charge: Dr. Rees, Dr. Telfer, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Primrose (*acting pro tem.*), Dr. Scott, Dr. Workman.

The present Officers of the Asylum are:—

Medical Superintendent	J. Workman, M. D.
Assistant Physician	B. Workman, M. D.
Bursar	J. McKirdy
Steward	G. McCollough
Matron	Mrs. McCollough
Engineer	P. Troweern
Carpenter	Jas. Weston
Messenger	Jas. Magen

Returning from the Asylum the first notable object is

OSGOODE HALL

The building occupied by the Society is erected on land purchased from the present Chief Justice Robinson. It is situated on Queen street, at the head of York street

The east wing was commenced in 1829, but it was not fit for occupation till 1832, when the first convocation of benchers within its walls took place on the 6th February. This wing was built under the superintendence of the late Mr Ewart, its cost being £3,350 In the year 1844 the contract for the erection of the west wing was taken by Mr John Ritchey and it was completed in 1845

The whole now consists of a long two-storied building, with large projecting wings, which are decorated with facades of stone, having two stories of fluted pillars surmounted by neat cut stone gables It is of imposing appearance, although the architecture is scarcely so good as might have been the case, had the whole been built from one original design The brick work is painted in imitation of cut stone The upper story of the centre part of the building contains the library of the Law Society, and the basement and first story offices for the clerks of the Crown Queen's Bench and Common Pleas The east wing contains the convocation rooms of the Society, and the apartments of the librarian. The upper part of the west wing is occupied by the Court of Queen's Bench the Judges' room, and the Practice Court or Judges' Chambers The Court of Common Pleas at present holds its sittings in the room occupied as the Practice Court The lower part of this wing is occupied by the Court of Chancery; having a room for the sittings of the court, a Judges' room, and the offices of the Registrar and Master of the court.

The centre portion of this building, is being removed and re-constructed to accord with the more modern wings, which are designed in Roman Ionic, of excellent character, and capable, with some additions, of great effectiveness.

The new centre will have a noble and massive Portice in the same order—and in this centre, on the front will be erected a new Law Library, 112 feet long by 40 feet wide, and of the height of 40 feet; beneath the same there will be certain of the public law offices In the rear of the library will be erected a central hall, in two stories, lighted from the roof, and having open corridors, and two heights of orders and arches around the same. Around the central hall will be grouped the public law offices and record vaults on the ground floor, and above them the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, Practice Court, Court of Appeal, Probate Court, Judges' rooms, and other necessary accommodations of like character

The name of the building is derived from Chief Justice Osgoode, the first who held the office in Upper Canada. The following is a list of all who have occupied the post, with the date of their appointment:—William Osgoode, 1792; John Elmsley, 1796; Henry Alcock, 1802; Thomas Scott, 1806; William Dummer Powell, 1816; Sir William Campbell, Kt., 1824; Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart. William Dummer Powell, the first Puisne Judge, was appointed in 1794, and Peter Russell was also appointed to the same office in the same year. John White, first Attorney-General of Upper Canada, was appointed in 1792.

Pursuing our stroll through Queen and Adelaide streets we come upon Church street, at the corner of which stands out conspicuously

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

an institution which next deserves attention. The institution was established in 1830, and was incorporated in 1847. The late Dr. Baldwin—father of the Hon. Robert Baldwin—one of its most active supporters, was elected the first President. The members, who averaged during the first fourteen years of its establishment about a hundred, originally occupied rooms in the old market building which were rented to them by the City Corporation at a nominal figure. In 1845 a new hall was erected in connection with the City Fire Department, in the centre of the

Court House block at a cost of £500. Since that time the Institute had grown with the growth of the city, and it at present numbers 808 members. The library contains nearly 4,000 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with upwards of forty different newspapers and periodicals.

The success of the institution encouraged the managers to hold exhibitions of specimens of art, manufacture, natural production, &c., which were continued annually for five successive years. At length, however, the exhibitions, from their frequency, lost their novelty; it was therefore determined to hold them at longer intervals, which policy has been rewarded by increased success. Classes for the study of Architectural and Ornamental Drawing and various scientific subjects were established, and since the commencement of the institute gratuitous weekly lectures have been delivered to audiences averaging weekly two hundred.

In the year 1854 a splendid new hall was built by Messrs. Walton & Pim, at a cost, on completion, of not less than £10,000. The building which has a front both upon Church-street and Adelaide-street, is of white brick with stone dressing, and is one of the many representatives which the city affords of the talent of its designers, Messrs. Cumberland & Storm. The building contains a large music hall, nearly a hundred feet in length by half that distance in width, together with a commodious music gallery. It also contains a lecture theatre with raised semicircular seats to accommodate about five hundred persons, and a large reading room, a library, committee, and apparatus rooms, besides, on the first floor is office accommodation for renting, and in the basement are the housekeepers apartments and a number of excellent class rooms.

When arrangements were made for appointing Toronto as the Seat of Government, the authorities offered terms so advantageous that they were accepted, therefore the Institute will remain for some time longer in its old building. The annual income of the Institute was, in 1841, £42 2s 9d. In the last year it was £858 5s 2½d. In reference to the onward progress of the Institute, it has been well observed that "in the year 1845, the committee considered it a very heavy undertaking to erect a building at an expense of about £600; in 1854, the committee commenced a building which will cost upwards of £10,000 to finish it."

Let us now say a word of comment on our

CEMETERIES.

There are few, if any, of our local attractions which excel our Cemeteries, which are the Necropolis, the Potter's Field, St. James's the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and many other similar places of interment; but of these the St. James's Cemetery is the most beautiful. This latter burial-place possesses, in fact, features of rare beauty, and of a kind which are in character with a resting place for the dead. Situated at a distance from the centre of the city, it is not very numerously frequented, and thus it maintains an air of seclusion which is by no means unimpressive. Entering at the gate the visitor observes a large, grass-covered space of several acres extent, in the centre of which is a mound, towards which many wooded paths converge. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and separate spaces are allotted for the various churches. "The sculptured urn" and "animated bust" is seen on every hand; elegant, though mournful representatives of the might and majesty of manhood, and touching emblems of the strength of human affection, which surrounds with a halo of sacredness the memory of departed worth. There is another peculiarity which may oftimes be observed—flowers strewn upon the graves. This we regard as the tender execution of a fine, poetic impulse, whose consideration stops not with the flight of the "vital spark of heavenly flame;" an impulse which does not view

The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress,

as the day on which respect should cease, and memory surrender her holy delights, but which dictates the preformance of those melancholy offices which mysterious Death in tenderness exacts; aye, though

Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,

Crossing the mound, we come to a patch of bush, which skirts the edge of a sort of earth cliff, and, beyond, a scene of surpassing beauty comes upon the sight. A large and hollow dell lies below, and develops itself gradually into a deep ravine, which winds in graceful curves until it reaches a narrow vale. No boisterous sound is heard, and as the loitering stroller

Pursues the noiseless tenor of his way

he realises the chaste beauty of the valley. Here solitude reigns supreme, and the silence is magical. Nought is heard save the occasional faint and distant hum of the busy town, the plaintiff cry of the "whip-poor will," the merry laugh of the rippling rill, the woodpecker's tap in the dingle shade, or the "whisp'ring murmur" through the trees, which—oak, hemlock, pine, beach, fir, and reverend elm—rise on every side to a noble altitude.

These are a few of the many points of interest to delight the visitor, who should not see Toronto without threading the paths of St. James's Cemetery.

Returning from the Cemetery to the end of Parliament street, we arrive at

THE COUNTY GAOL

We will, however, preface its description with a brief history of the old Court Houses. The first courts in York were held in the Parliament Buildings. After the war they were removed to a house built by a Mr. Ferguson, situated east of Yonge street, between Queen and

Richmond streets, near to where Mr Cheney's foundry now stands From that they were removed to the Court House, Church-street, now Ontario Hall In April, 1824, was erected on what is now Toronto street, a building exactly the same in size and external appearance as the Court House, to be used as a gaol These buildings were erected according to the plans of Dr Baldwin and Mr Ewart, by Mr John Heyden, at the expense of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Home District The price agreed on was £3890, but they cost before completion about £6000 At that time they were the only buildings on the Court House block, and they fronted on King-street. What is now covered by the Wellington buildings, formed an open square The gaol used before this time was a large log building which stood a little back from the south side of King-street, near the lane opposite to what is now Toronto-street. It was surrounded with a picket fence and had a very gaol-like appearance. In 1827 the lots in front of the Gaol and Court House were sold, and entrances made to the buildings from Church and Toronto-streets. The City and district using the Gaol in common, it was soon found to be too small for the number of its occupants, and in 1840 a new building was erected by Mr Harper, at the foot of Berkeley street. It is built in a radiating form after a plan drawn by J G Howard, Esq. It cost £16,000 The present gaol accommodation is understood to be insufficient for both city and county purposes, especially as regards the classification of prisoners, and in consequence the reformation of criminals cannot be successfully carried out. It is proposed to appropriate the share of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which falls to the Municipality, (about £14,000) to the erection of a suitable Gaol and Reformatory or House of Correction in connection with an Industrial Farm. For this purpose the council have decided on purchasing 136 acres of land situated on the Don and skirting on the cemetery grounds, for which they are to pay to Mr Scadding, the proprietor the sum of £10,000

It is about 60 years since the first person was executed in York The name of the criminal was Humphrey Sullivan, and his crime was that of uttering a forged bill

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

Is at present situated on Adelaide-street on a plot of ground originally granted to trustees by the Provincial Government, called the Gaol and Court House block It fronts 197 feet on Adelaide-street, and the extreme depth of the centre part of the building is about 94 feet The different courts have rooms on the second story, while the County Council chamber with committee rooms, and rooms for the different County officers, occupy the ground floor The building is substantial, with cut stone dressings It was erected in 1852–3, and cost about £8,500; Fred Cumberland, Esq, was the architect, and Mr John Ritchey the contractor

Warden of the County	Jos. Hartman, Esq., M P P.
Treasurer	J. S. Howard, Esq
Clerk	John Elliot, Esq

SHERIFFS

We have been supplied with the following list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of Sheriff at different times —1804, Joseph Willcocks, 1807, Miles McDonell, 1811 John Beikie, 1823, Samuel Ridout, 1827, William B Jarvis, 1856, Frederick William Jarvis

COLLEGES.

UPPER CANADA UNIVERSITY

In 1798, a grant of 549,000 acres of land was placed at the disposal of the local authorities in Upper Canada for the maintenance of educational establishments. Of this endowment up to 1826, 190,573 acres were disposed of by the Board of General Education, the proceeds of which apparently were applied to the support of Common and Grammar Schools. The remainder of the grant of 1798, amounting to 358,427 acres, was regarded as constituting that portion of the Royal gift intended for the support of a University

This munificent endowment was allowed to be untouched till the year 1827, when a Royal Charter was issued on the 15th of March, vesting the management of the College in a Council of nine members, viz., the Chancellor and President and seven Professors in arts and faculties, all of whom were to be members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and to subscribe the thirty-nine articles; the Bishop of the Diocese was to be visitor, and to have the power of disapproving bye-laws passed by the Council, and the President was to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

The Charter met with very general disapprobation, and it was loudly demanded by Parliament and the people that it should be repealed, and the University established on a basis which would give equal privileges within its walls to all denominations.

After years of violent contest, a measure was passed by Parliament, and became law on the 4th March, 1837, which abolished all the tests relating to the Church of England, and provided that any Professor or Member of Council might be admitted, on declaring his belief in the Trinity. Some steps were then taken to put the College into active operation.

Mr Thomas Young was appointed architect, and plans prepared for the erection of magnificent buildings at the head of the College Avenue, on the large estate of 168 acres secured as a site within the limits of the City. Tenders were advertised for in 1838, and Mr John Ritchey's accepted, for the sum of £49,294. The buildings were not proceeded with, however, until 1842, when the south east wing was erected at a total cost of

£16,907. It is a substantial stone building, constructed for the purpose of students' residences, and used for a brief period for that purpose. The design is simple, in the Grecian Doric style, but, whatever was the reason, such was the cost of it, that to finish the whole establishment on the same scale, would have entailed an expense greater than even the large endowment of the College could bear. In 1842, the Parliament buildings were fitted up for the use of the College, at an expense of £4,831, 4s. 2d., the larger part of this sum being expended on the college chapel, and in June 1843, the institution was opened for education with a large and efficient professorial staff.

The charter of 1836, though an improvement on the former one, was not such as to secure for the institution the confidence of the public. The presence of the Bishop at its head, give preponderance in its councils to the Episcopalian Church, a position which was improved in various ways to the advantage of that body. A Theological Professor was appointed, and the attendance of students required at the Episcopal service in a chapel specially fitted up for the purpose. The agitation for further reform terminated in the passage of the Baldwin Act of 1846, which created no less than three distinct bodies, to regulate the affairs of the University; the Caput which was for the interior Government of the College, the Senate, to appoint professors and pass statutes for the general management, and the

Board of Endowment which had charge of the lands belonging to the trust. It likewise abolished all tests, altered the name of the institution from "King's College" to that of "Toronto University," and gave to other Colleges the privilege of becoming affiliated to it, in the manner of London University. Another act was, however, passed in 1853, which altered entirely all the arrangements. The bill provided that there should be no professorships in connection with the Toronto University, but that its functions should be limited to the examination of candidates from any learned institution, and granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, of law, and medicine; it also provided that the then Professor of Toronto University, should be transferred to a new institution, to be called University College, excepting the Professors of Medicine, whom it dismissed with a gratuity of a year's salary. The following is a list of the Professors and Officers :—

President, Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Letters. Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics. H. H. Croft, D.C.L. Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture. J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Daniel Wilson, L.L.D., Professor of History and English Literature. Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History E J Chapman, Esq, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology James Forneri, L L D., Professor of Modern Languages G T. Kingston, M A., Professor of Meteorology J. M Hirschfelder, Esq , Lecturer on Oriental Literature Rev Arthur Wickson M A , Classical Tutor Rev Alex Lorimer, Librarian

The annexed comprises desirable information respecting the admission of students to the College — 'Class 1, Matriculated Students, and matriculants; including all those under-graduates who pass the University matriculation examination, and pursue the course of studies required by the Senate in order to proceed to the degree of Master of Arts In the College they are termed matriculants, while still preparing for the first University examination, which those so designated generally take along with the more advanced class of students of two years standing according to the options allowed by the University scheme The term matriculated students is applied to those who have honourably passed the first University examination; and this class of students alone wear the academics, or college gown and square cap Those who have passed the corresponding examinations in any University in her Majesty s dominions, are admissable to the same rank in the Toronto University Class 2 Besides these, students wishing to avail them selves of the means of instruction which any of the college classes afford, without purposing to proceed to University degree, are admissible under the class of occasional students; and are free to choose such courses of lectures as are most conducive to their special purposes of study. Candidates for admission as matriculated students, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and of having passed the matriculation examination of the University. Matriculants, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and, in addition, to satisfy the Professors, on examination, that they have the requisite qualifications for entering on the course of study which they purpose pursuing. Occasional students, are not required to pass any examination until the close of their first term, when such of them as wish to compete for prizes are examined in the special subjects which they have selected. Matriculated students and matriculants are required, during their attendance on lectures, to reside in licensed boarding houses, or in such other houses as have been selected by their parents or guardians, and approved of by the President of the College."

The Library contains a valuable collection of works in the different departments of science and literature. The number of volumes exceeds 6000, and the selection has been made mainly with a view to their practical utility as books of reference.

Connected with the College, is an extensive Museum of Natural History, which affords means of illustrating the Professors' lectures in the various departments of Zoology and Botany The Museum contains a very numerous collection of specimens, amongst which are many belonging to the Province, and a large stock of apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Chemical science

Several scholarships are granted in each department, the salaries of which amount to £30 each per year

By the aid of a valuable authority we are enabled to subjoin the following facts in connection with

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

University Park originally consisted of park lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and comprised portions of the property of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Hon J Elmsley, Wm D Powell, Esq, and Sir J B Robinson,—in all 168 acres. The first portion was deeded to the University in December, 1828, the remainder in May, 1829.

About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government lately took possession of, with the view of erecting therein suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856 It comprises the portion west of Queen Street avenue, about 104 acres His Excellency the Governor General in council, by an order, bearing date 22nd February, last, author ized the Senate of the University, to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000 In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a Library and Museum With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate took immediate action, procured plans, and commenced erecting a building of which the following is a brief description :—

The chief facades of the University building will be those of the south and east, the former of great and massive elevation for distant effect from the lake and town, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main Park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed The general outline of the buildings will approach the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 ft. square, the north side of which will be left open to the Park The main frontage on the south will be about 300 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre 120 feet in length and comprising two stories, that on the ground being devoted to lecture rooms, the upper story to the library and museum, two noble rooms 80 by 36 feet each, with public and collegiate reading rooms attached These, which may be called the public portion of the building, will be entered by the Tower, and by a central hall of the full height of the building, from which the library

and museum are approached to the right and left respectively. The east side of the building, 260 feet in length, will be entered by a subsidiary tower—approached over the ravine before mentioned. This wing and entrance will be devoted to the University, having Senate Chamber, Chancellor's, Vice Chancellor's and Registrar's rooms, lecture rooms and the Hall of Convocation, 90 by 38, of the full height. The west end of the quadrangle, about 200 feet in length, will comprise the student's residences, three stories in height, with a dining hall 56 by 34 on the centre, and having to the rear the necessary domestic offices, Steward's residence and the like.

The northern limits of the east and west wings respectively will be completed by the official residences of the President and Dean of the College, and at the south west angle of the whole structure will be erected the Chemical Laboratories, theatre and stores.

The general accommodation will be comprised in the lecture theatre and nine class rooms, with Professors' rooms attached, library and reading rooms, museum, with preparation and curator's rooms, Senate Chamber, Chancellor's rooms and other University offices. The Convocation Hall, President's and Dean's residence quarters for 60 students with College dining hall and all necessary appurtenances

The style adopted is Norman, with some approach in outline to the symmetry more identical with Ro-

manesque. This latter description, however, applies more particularly to the southern facade, in which the peculiar requisites of the building seem to have dictated a regularity of form, but which is departed from elsewhere, for the broken and more picturesque outline common to the latter system. The structure taken as a whole will be of massive character. The tower, unlike any other upon this continent with which we are familiar, being of that bold and simple form which seeks for effect rather from magnitude than detail. A large proportion of these buildings will be constructed in stone, but in some parts brick will be introduced. The large rooms including the library, museum and Hall of Convocation will have open timber roofs, and it is proposed in these to introduce sculpture and stained glass with a view to completion of effect.

It has been designed by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, and is being built by Messrs. Worthington Brothers.

The whole grounds around the new buildings and the observatory are to be laid out with walks and planted. Some 40 or 50 acres to the north of the Park are to be devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes with a view to a botanical garden.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE.

In the suburb of Yorkville, but within the limits of

the city, St. Paul's church is being at present erected It is a neat stone building, and is intended to replace the present small wooden building The Rev S Givens is the Incumbent

TRINITY CHURCH

At the east end of the city, stands Trinity Church, a neat Gothic structure 78 ft by 50 ft, the corner-stone of which was laid by the Bishop, on the 20th of May, 1843 It was opened for divine service on the 14th of February, 1844 It has a gallery and an organ, and can accommodate about 400 persons It was designed by Mr H B Lane, and built by Mr John Ritchey, The present Incumbent is the Rev A Sanson, who resides in a handsome parsonage house, lately erected to the west of the church.

Adjoining the church is a neat Gothic school house, built by Enoch Turner, Esq , and presented by him to the church It accommodates about 200 children

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

This is a very handsome building and stands in the west end of the city, on a lot of land presented by the lat D Arcy Boulton, Esq It was erected in 1844 from a design by Mr Lane, in the early English style It will accommodate 900 persons The tower and spire are 160 feet in height, and it is the first steeple seen by strangers entering the harbor from the west. The present incumbent is the Rev Stephen Lett, L L D

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The sum of £5000 sterling was presented in 1847, to the Bishop by an anonymous donor in the diocese of Ripon, in England, for the erection of a Free Church in the diocese of Toronto. With this donation, a spacious and comfortable church was erected. It is in the early English style of architecture, and cruciform in its shape. It stands on Alice Street, a little west of Yonge Street, and at its western end are two turrets 50 feet high. Its interior length is 156 feet, breadth across the nave 53 feet, across the transepts 91 feet. On the south are sedilia for the clergy. It can accommodate about 1000 sitters. In the northern transept is an organ. The present Incumbent and Assistant Minister are the Rev. H. Scadding, D.D., and the Rev. S. Darling.

In connection with this church, are a group of buildings on its south-east corner, which comprise a school for boys, on the ground floor, and one on the upper floor for the girls, approached by two entrances. There is, also, a small winter chapel for the daily service of the church. The material is white brick, with stone dressings. Messrs. Worthington & Storm were the contractors for the brick and carpenter work respectively. The cost was about £1,000.

WESLEYANS.

The first Methodist Society in Canada, was formed in

1790, by a missionary sent by the New York Conference. The first organized church in York was established in 1818, the meeting house being erected on the south side of King Street, about forty feet west of Jordan Street. It was 20 feet back from the street, and was quite in the fields at the time of its erection. It was originally 40 feet square, but subsequently 20 feet were added to the south end.

ADELAIDE STREET CHURCH.

This church was built in the year 1842, on the corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

The church was justly considered the best and most commodious house of worship in Western Canada. It is of brick with stone basement, about 75 ft. by 54 ft., comfortably seated, with a large and commodious gallery, and the body of the church is calculated to hold, by crowding, somewhat over 1500, and of seating about 1200 persons.

GEORGE STREET CHURCH.

The next Methodist church erected in the city was the frame building fronting on George street. It was commenced under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, and finished, and galleries erected during the ministry of the Rev. John Barry, connected with the Wesleyan body in England and Lower Canada. When first put up it was 36 ft. by 40 with gallery, without basement;

subsequently on the union of the then Methodist Episcopal body of Upper Canada with the Wesleyan body in England in 1833, the chapel was for several years unused, until in 1840 the dissolution of the union referred to, induced those agreeing with the British Conference and holding their views, again to open this chapel and enlarge it, by carrying the east end out twenty feet

RICHMOND STREET CHURCH

The then existing church accommodation being found to be inadequate, a church was erected on a lot 100 by 175 feet, running south to Temperance street. The building is 85 feet by 65, exclusive of the portico, and has a light, airy basement 11 feet high. Its cost was about £3,500, and it is capable of holding 2,600 persons

QUEEN STREET CHAPEL

The same body of British Wesleyans erected a church on the south side of Queen street, near Brock street, on ground generously presented by the late Hon J H Dunn It has been twice enlarged since its erection

It is designed in the Norman style, by Messrs Cumberland & Storm, having a bell cote on the main gable It is now a large and handsome building, it was opened on 4th January, 1857

YORKVILLE CHURCH

For the portion of the British society living north, a

chapel was erected in Yorkville, chiefly by the efforts of Joseph Bloor, Esq , at the cost of about £600 It was about the same size as that on Queen street, prior to its enlargement.

What were called the British and the Canadian Wesleyans, were united into one body in 1846, and then all the churches which have been mentioned became attached to the present Conference A new church in connection with the body was opened at Yorkville in 1854. It is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with the first spire attached to a Methodist chapel in Toronto. It is about the same size on the ground as the Adelaide street church. It is of white brick, with a gallery and a large basement lecture-room It cost about £4,400

ELM STREET CHAPEL

The next enterprise in connection with the Wesleyan body was the new church on Elm Street, which was opened on the 8th April, 1855 Its size is 88 feet by 47, and it is capable of seating comfortably nine hundred persons. The exterior walls are covered with cement, and drawn in imitation of stone The architect was Joseph Sheard, Esq , and the builder, Mr Burrowes

EPISCOPAL METHODIST

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch who objected to the union with the British Conference,

formed themselves into a congregation and erected a chapel on Richmond street between Yonge and Bay-streets. They afterwards disposed of this building to the United Presbyterians and have now no church in Toronto

NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS.

The Methodist New Connexion originated in 1846, in a secession from the Canada Conference, which claimed a denominational partition of the University Endowment, while the British Wesleyans also claimed a share of the Clergy Reserves These who were opposed to all endowments, and thought that the laity should have a voice in the governing power of the church, left these bodies—obtained the use of the Mechanics' Institute—chose a preacher, a missionary agent from the same body in England, and organized a society on 26th May, 1846. The distinguishing feature of this body is, that popular representation is Scriptural, essential to the good of the church, and was practised in the early church

NEW CONNEXION METHODIST CHURCH

The Church is situated in Temperance-street, adjoining the Temperance Hall, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style, 45 feet by 85 The foundation stone was laid on the 25th August, 1856, and the Church was opened for public worship on 27th December of the same year. The Rev J Shuttleworth is the present minister

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

In 1829, Mr. Wm. Lawson, a Primitive Methodist preacher from England, settled in York, and commenced preaching in the market square. He formed a society which procured a missionary from England, and became connected with the English Primitive Methodist Church, in August, 1830. In 1837, they erected on Bay street a brick edifice at a cost of £700. They continued to occupy this building until 1854, when they sold it to John Dickson, Esq., for the sum of £1,250, and proceeded to erect a handsome chapel on Alice-street, which was opened for public worship in December, 1855. It is 70 feet long by 43 wide, and 27 feet in height, with a tower 90 feet high. It is capable of seating 710 persons, and cost £3,200. Mr Joseph Sheard, was the architect, Mr. Coleman, the carpenter, Mr Isaac White, the mason, Mr Fleming, the carver, and Mr McCausland the contractor for painting

AFRICAN METHODIST.

There are two chapels occupied by the African Methodists, one in Richmond-street near York street, which was got up principally by Willis Addison. It is roughcast, and comfortably seated with about 50 by 40 feet area. It was commenced about 1833, but was long in hand in consequence of the poverty and disunion of its

members. The other is in Sayer Street, and is about the same size and of recent date.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Previous to 1820 there was no regular Presbyterian minister in the place. A Mr Cook, who came out from England, preached occasionally. The first ordained minister was the Reverend James Harris, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland. He collected together a few Presbyterians in 1820, among whom were Messrs Jesse Ketchum, Colin Drummond, Joseph Rogers, John Ross, and others who are still residing in the city. In 1821 a brick church was built on the ground now occupied by Knox's church, which was presented by Jesse Ketchum, Esq. It was 40 by 28 feet, and at that time about 250 attended. Previous to this the Presbyterians worshipped in the Masonic Hall in Market lane. This church belonged to what was called the United Synod of Upper Canada, an organization which remained separate until the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1844.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the adherents of the church of Scotland in the town of York, held on the 3rd March 1830, John Ewart, Esq., in the chair, it was, on the motion of Dr Dunlop, seconded by Mr H Carfrae, unanimously resolved to take immediate steps for the orgation of a place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland, and for the calling of a clergymen of that church to officiate therein as their minister

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

In pursuance of this resolution, St Andrew's Church was erected, and the Rev Wm Rintoul, A M, was inducted as the first minister thereof on the 1st June, 1831 After an incumbency of three years, Mr Rintoul demitted his charge, and the church was declared vacant on the 4th June 1834 The next minister was the Rev William T Leitch, A M, who was admitted to the pastoral charge of the congregation on the 15th July 1835, and officiated as minister of the church for seven years, when he tendered his resignation to the Presbytery, which was accepted, and the church declared vacant on the 17th August, 1842 Mr Leitch was succeeded by the Rev John Barclay, D D, (the present incumbent) who having been previously ordained by the Presbytery of Ayr in Scotland, was inducted as minister of St. Andrew's church by the Presbytery of Toronto on the 8th December, 1842

This church is situated on the corner of Church and Adelaide-streets. The ground was purchased from the Magistrates of the old Home District in May 1830, and consists of 78 by 97 feet, costing £450. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Junr, on the 24th June 1830 In 1840 it was enlarged, and a spire added, which, with other improvements, make it a neat and commodious building It is now the oldest church in existence in Toronto

In 1844, the year after the disruption in the Church of Scotland in Scotland, those in Canada who sympathized with the principles for which the Free Church party contended, separated themselves from all ecclesiastical connection with the Established Church of Scotland and designated themselves the Presbyterian Church in Canada A division, therefore, followed in St Andrew's Church The parties who seceded from the establishment became connected with the congregation on Richmond-street The body thus formed became the Free Church, and called the Rev Dr Burns to be their pastor The church was enlarged by the addition of a frame structure, the congregation not being prepared to erect a permanent building. The whole edifice was destroyed by fire, however, on the 1st May, 1847, and measures were immediately taken for the erection of

KNOX'S CHURCH

The foundation stone of Knox's church was laid on the 21st Sept, 1847, and it was opened for worship on the 3rd Sept, 1848

This building is much admired for the beautiful proportion of its tower and spire, which are of an extremely rich character, and 180 feet high; the style of the building is of the early decorated English gothic-architecture. The walls are of white brick with cut stone dressings; the interior has a very pleasing effect which is heightened by a very rich and costly pulpit and canopy, and precentor's desk and screen to the vestment rooms, on an elevated platform, over which, under a richly decorated arch, is a fine rose window of stained glass. The church, with its galleries round three sides, gives an accommodation of 1,300 sittings. Exterior dimensions, 104 by 70 feet.

The architect was Wm. Thomas, Esq., and McBean & Withrow were the contractors. The total cost was £6 000. Its bell is noted for its fine tone. Rev. Dr. Burns was inducted to the charge of the congregation on the 23rd of May, 1845, and on being appointed to the chair of "Church History and the Evidences," resigned his pastorate in 1856. The Rev. Alexander Topp, from Edinburgh, was inducted to the pastoral charge on Sunday, Sept. 19th, in this year.

SECOND FREE CHURCH

The second Free Presbyterian congregation was formed in January, 1851. It met first in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street. In June, 1852, they called the Rev. Robert Irvine of St. Johns, N. B., to be pastor, and in March, 1853, the church on George street, built by the Wesleyans and purchased from them by the Unitarian body, was bought from the latter and was used by the congregation under the name of Cooke's Church The Rev Mr Irvine having removed to Hamilton in May 1854, the congregation was vacant until the settlement of the Rev And Marshall, on the 6th of August, 1856 Mr Marshall was formerly minister of Cladymore, County Armagh Ireland, and came out to New Brunswick as a missionary in the beginning of the year, 1856 The Rev Mr Gregg, succeeded Mr Marshall, and is the present minister

The increase of the congregation rendering greater accommodation necessary, they purchased a lot on the corner of Queen and Mutual streets, and have just completed the erection of a new building The structure is from designs by William Thomas, Esq., architect, and is in the Lombard style, much used in Europe in the 12th century. It is built of brick, with the best white brick face work, with moulded brick dressings, corbels and cornices of ornamental design, and has two towers and spires on the front, one on each side of the centre gable, and porch and three front entrances The interior has galleries of three sides, open timber roof of stained pine, with ornamental principals, enclosed platforms with pulpit, precentor's desk, and robing room at the back approached from back entrances and staircase to vestry The basement is used for a Sunday school, and is of the whole size of the church, with entrances front and rear The dimensions are as follows :—Church inside 78 feet 6 inches by 51 feet Height from floor to ceiling 45 feet. Total frontage 68 feet. Total length 102 feet Height of spire 112 feet It is intended to accommodate 900 sitters The contractor for mason work was Mr Worthington; for carpenter work Mr G K Burrows; and for painting Mr McCausland, plaster work Mr Reddin, estimated cost £4,000

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The first organization of the United Presbyterian Church was formed in the year 1838 The congregation met for a time in the March street Baptist chapel, and called the Rev J Jennings to be minister, who was inducted 9th July, 1839 In May 1840, they rented the Methodist Episcopal church on Richmond street, and finally purchased it in 1841 In 1848 it was too small for the congregation, and a fine new church was erected on the corner of Richmond and Bay streets. It is in the perpendicular English gothic style of architecture of white brick and cut stone dressings, having a square tower at the west end, with octagonal termination and rich pinnacles, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Thomas, Esq., architect It has accommodation for 900 persons, and cost about £3,000 The builders were Messrs. Metcalfe, Forbes & Co. Mr Jennings is still pastor

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation was first organized, and until lately worshipped in the old Mechanics' Institute. The Rev. Dr. Taylor is the pastor. The new building, at the corner of Victoria and Gould streets, is of white brick and freestone, in the late first pointed style of English architecture. It consists of a single nave 80 feet by 42 feet inside, with a broad-pointed roof of good pitch. There is a tower and spire at the north west angle, 160 feet high. The spire is covered with slate of a light green colour. The side walls are pierced with mullioned and traceried windows of two lights each, with quatrefoil heads. This window, with the exception of the hood and sills, is entirely of brick work, executed in a very neat style of workmanship. The whole of the windows and doors have stone lable or hood mouldings, with carved dropstone terminations. The buttresses are massively treated with fine steep weatherings. Internally the church presents a clear space, there being no galleries, save a narrow one over the vestibule at the end. The seats are arranged in three columns, with two passages, for the sake of economizing space. The cost of this edifice will be £3,300. Mr Walton was the bricklayer, and Mr Plenderleith the carpenter. The slating of the spire was executed by Messrs. Mitchell, Rennie and Duthie. It was opened for worship on 11th January, 1857.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS

The Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Toronto was organized on the 21st of October, 1851. The people adhering to the denomination were mostly immigrants and very much scattered through the Upper Province, and the Church in Scotland sent out at various times missionaries to labour amongst them. Through their instrumentality fellowship meetings, or praying societies, were organized in Carlton Place, Ramsay, Perth, Galt, Guelph, Oneida and other places. In Toronto there was one in existence about 15 years previous to the organization of the congregation, the members being frequently visited by Rev. James McLachlan and Rev. Thomas McKeachie, who were sent out as missionaries by the home Synod—the former about 20 years ago and the latter in 1843. Rev. Thomas Hannah from the Reformed Presbyterian church in the United States also visited. Mr. McKeachie was soon removed by death. Rev. John McLachlan was next sent out by the home Synod to supply the missionary field in his place. He resided in this city, and the people here received the greater part of his labours until 1850, when he left the body and connected himself with the Free Church. About that time the members, with the concurrence of the Synod in Scotland, made application to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in the United States to be taken

under its care. Their application was successful, and as a consequence, the Society here was organized into a congregation at the time specified, and a call was made upon Rev. R. Johnston, the present pastor, who was then, and still is, a member of the Rochester Presbytery. Before the church in James street was erected and opened in the beginning of 1853, the people at an early period, met occasionally at Coyne's School house, Sayer street, and subsequently for a length of time, in the Old Mechanics' Institute.

The new church is situated on the corner of James and Louisa streets, west of Yonge street. It is a neat plate frame building, rough-cast, having a broad cornice and arched windows, and an excellent stone basement. It was erected in the fall of 1852, and opened for public worship on the 6th February, 1853. It was designed by Joseph Sheard, Esq., and is capable of about 450, and cost £600.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational body commenced public religious services in Toronto, August 31st, 1834, in the old Masonic Hall, Colborne street. A church of 19 members was formed on November 23, by the Rev. W. Merrifield, who came from Brampton, Cumberland, England. He returned to England in April, 1835. In consequence of the visit of Drs. Reed and Matheson from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Colonial mission was formed, one of whose earliest proceedings was to send the Rev. J. Roaf, minister of Wolverhampton, England, to conduct the Society's operations in Western Canada. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Roaf arrived in Toronto, and took charge of the church. The Methodist chapel in George street, now used by the second Presbyterian congregation, was rented and used until the opening of the new chapel on the 1st January, 1840. This was erected on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, and was a neat and commodious edifice, 40 by 80 feet, capable of seating about 700 persons, with basement for Sabbath school. It was brick, faced with plaster made of white marble dust, and cost (exclusive of land) about £2,500. This church was burnt down 25th February, 1855.

ZION CHAPEL.

Zion chapel is erected at the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets. It is in the Lombard style of architecture. The building is of brick throughout, with Ohio stone dressings. The tower and spire are on the north west angle, forming a conspicuous object when entering the city from King street west. It is divided into five bays, with a two-light semicircular headed window in each, with square buttresses between, with stone set-offs, and dying into the brick corbel table under the eaves. The interior is fitted up with galleries on three sides, and the ground floor has centre and side aisles, and large entrance lobby in front, containing staircases to the galleries. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the principals from columns each way, and stained The dimensions are 95 by 50 feet through the walls. The height of the spire and tower from the side walk to the vane is 166 feet The builder was Mr John Worthington, the carpenter Mr Robert Wishart, the painter and glazier, Mr. G V. Porter, the plasterer Mr R. Foster It cost £4,304

This building was opened for worship on the 26th September last, when the Rev T S. Ellerby was formally installed as Pastor in room of Mr Roaf who resigned his office some time ago.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Was organized in February, 1849, being at first composed of 23 members, seceding from the Congregational Church under the Rev John Roaf's care The Rev Archibald Geikie, was then chosen pastor, and continued so till March 1852 For some time there was no regular pastor The Rev. F H. Marling was settled in October, 1854 The building is of wood, and rough cast. It has recently been enlarged and now seats 300 persons A building for lecture room and vestry is in course of erection at the rear Size of lot 50 feet front by 80 feet. Main building 62 feet by 24 feet, addition, 50 feet by 17 feet. The building was erected upwards of 20 years since, by the Episcopal Methodists, and was for many years occupied by the United Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. Jennings). On their vacating it, the present occupiers purchased it for £300, and have laid out £500 in improvements. Estimated value £1200.

BAPTISTS.

About the year 1822, a few persons, chiefly from Scotland, organized a church on what are generally called Scotch Baptist principles, and met sometimes in private houses and at other times in school houses. In the year 1827 the Rev. Alex. Stewart removed from Esquesing to Toronto, and was appointed president of the church.

In November 1829, a lot was purchased on Stanley street for the erection of a church by Mr. H. M. Moseley, and in 1831 the building was opened for public worship.

In 1838, the congregation was dissolved through the occurrence of various untoward events, and several months elapsed before an effort was made to supply its place. Application was, however, made to the Baptist Colonial Missionary Society in England to send them out a minister, and in compliance with it, the Rev. W. H. Coombs was sent to Toronto in July, 1840. The church then consisted of thirteen members. Under the charge of Mr. Coombs, and after him, of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Fyfe, the church continued to grow in numbers, and it was determined to provide a better place of meeting, the situation of the old one being inconvenient, and the house small A lot was procured on Bond-street and a church erected in the Grecian style, after the design of Mr. Sheard. It was opened for public worship in June, 1848. The Rev. James Pyper succeeded Mr Fyfe in October 1848, and under his ministry the congregation continuing to increase, the chapel was doubled in the accommodation for sitters, by an addition to the rear which gave it the form of letter T, and by the erection of galleries Its interior arrangements are very good, and the decorations handsome. Mr Pyper having left, the Rev Mr Fyfe returned, and was installed as pastor, on the 1st October, 1855

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The African Baptist Church was erected in 1840, on the corner of Queen and Victoria-streets The late Mr Christian was long pastor of this Church It is a neat little building 45 feet by 50, and cost about £500

ROMAN CATHOLIC

ST PAUL'S CHURCH

On the 2nd December 1822, a deed of ten acres was given for the first Roman Catholic Church in Toronto. It was built the succeeding year on Power street, at the east end of the city, by Mr John Ewart. It is a plain brick building

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The church on Power street sufficed for the use of the Roman Catholics, until 1845, when the large building on the corner of Church and Shuter streets was commenced. This is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in the city, being capable of accommodating about 3,000 persons. It is in the early decorated style of English-gothic architecture, built of white brick and cut-stone dressings, of fine bold proportions, being 200 feet in length, by 90 in width, and, with the transepts, making a total width of 115 feet exterior dimensions. Its bold, rich style of architecture, combined with simplicity of form, gives great grandeur in general effect; the windows are large, and filled with rich tracery of great variety, the eastern window of seven lights being 36 feet high and 18 feet wide; the transepts have fine large rose windows, with rich canopied niches in the gables. The building is wholly under one roof, forming in the interior a nave 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 68 feet in height, with piers and arches, triforium and rich ceiling. The side aisles are 180 feet long, by 20 feet wide, and 48 feet high, with a gallery at the west end. The building was commenced in the year 1845, and finished in 1847. The tower and spire, which are not yet completed, will be 250 feet high, of a rich character; the parapet of the tower has in the centre of each face a niche, designed for a statue of St. Michael.

Contractor, Mr John Harper, estimated cost £20,000

The Bishop's House, nearly adjoining on the north side of the Cathedral, is built in a style of architecture to correspond with the Cathedral, which gives a good effect Both were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of W. Thomas, Esq, architect

Bishop Power who was the first Roman Catholic Bishop was succeeded in 1849 by the present occupant of the Episcopate, Count Charbonnel

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

This church was erected on Bathurst street, in 1851, by Messrs. Bowden and Ardagh In 1854, an addition was made to it by Mr Hay, architect. The edifice which is large, but not elegant, has been partly taken down and is in course of further enlargement

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC

This body erected a chapel in the year 1836, a little to the west of, but having its entrance from Bay street, between King and Adelaide. The Rev. George Ryerson has been the clergyman from its establishment

UNITARIAN

This society was first organised July 9th, 1845, in the chapel purchased from the Methodist body in George street. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Adams, who was settled August 21st, 1845 He remained but one year and was succeeded by the Rev Mr Dall, who resigned in July, 1854 The church in George street having been sold in 1853, a new one was erected on Jarvis street after the design of Mr Thomas It is in the early decorated Gothic style, 46 feet by 76, contains 382 sittings, and cost about 2,500 The Rev. Prof Hincks and Rev Mr Scott, have officiated since

DISCIPLES

The congregation of Disciples commenced meeting in this city in the year 1827 The house in which they now meet was erected in 1839 It is a small building situated on Shuter street between Victoria and Bond streets.

GERMAN LUTHARIANS

The German Lutheran Church on Bond street is a plastered building from the design of W Thomas, Esq, and has been put up by the untiring zeal of the few Germans of the Lutheran Church resident here The church is 60 feet long by 37 feet broad, providing accommodation at the end for the Pastor; and there are vestry and class-rooms It is fitted up with organ gallery, chancel or communion recess, pulpit, &c, and with open timber roof stained, and on the exterior has projecting porches and dash perforated barge boards.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The success of a country is in a great measure dependent upon the amount of intelligence which its inhabi-

tants possess, and it is no less important for the prosperity of a nation that it should foster and encourage the promotion of an efficient educational system, than it is to have an honest, independent, and just administration of affairs. The young are the hope of the aged, and in their hands must be confided those trusts and those responsibilities which are held by their forefathers, before time hurries them from the stage. Education, and not chance discovery, has in the main occasioned the developement of the resources of nature, and has almost invariably matured the achievements of art; and to to imbue with high moral principle and indoctrinate with learning the youth of our present age is to exalt the position and strengthen the sinews of coming generations. Due attention has been given to educational requirements in this city, and the system of teaching, under able instructors, together with the commodious and handsome school buildings which have been erected, give abundant and ennobling testimony of the truth of its inhabitants to the chief interests of its rising youth. An examination of our school institutions is easily effected, and the gratification and instruction which is thus afforded induces us to recommend the reader to avail himself of the opportunity which, by official courtesy, is presented. We will here furnish facts connected with our Grammar schools, commencing with the

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Upper Canada College or the Royal Grammar School, was founded in the year 1829, by an order of the Provincial Government, vesting the government of the institution in a Board of managers, designated the President, Directors and Trustees of Upper Canada College. The endowment consisted of Russell Square,—the present site and grounds of the College—containing 9 acres, and lands in different townships to the amount of 48,994¼ acres In addition to the above landed endowment the College received an allowance from Government of £200 stg. in 1830, £500 stg. in 1831 and £1000 stg per annum since From 1829 until March 1833, it was managed by its own Board of Directors and Trustees; the management was then transferred to the governing body of the University, by which it has been directed since.

The College buildings were completed in January 1831 Seven years later, on the retirement of Dr Phillips, the Rev Dr McCaul was installed Principal, and remained in that position until he was appointed Vice-President of King's College. The Principal next appointed was Mr F W Barron, M A., who held the office until his retirement in 1856 The following is a list of assistant masters —Principal, Rev. W Stennett, M.A.; First Classical Master, Rev H Scadding, D D., Mathematical Master, James Brown, M A, Second-

Classical Master, W. Weed, M A., Third Classical Master, Geo. M. Evans, M A ; French Master, M. de St. Remy ; First English Master, M. Barrett, M D , Sec English Master, C Thompson , Commercial Master, J Dodd ; Ornamental Drawing, E C. Bull , Singing Master, H, Cameron ; Instrumental Music, A. Maul

The College consists of one large brick building with suitable class-rooms , and on either side of it stand houses for the different masters The grounds around it are extensive and tastefully laid out. It was built by Mr Priestman, from plans prepared by Mr J G. Chewett, at a cost of upwards of £20,000

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

As early as 80 years ago, this school was regarded as a necessary part of a national system of education in Upper Canada, but it was not until the Rev. Dr Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, presented a "Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada, that anything of real practical importance was effected. This was printed in the year 1846, and contained a plan by which the object sought for could be attained. The Legislature gave effect to the recommendations of the report and £1,500 was appropriated for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant of £1,500 for the support of the Normal School, and placing it under the management of a Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

The Board, on its appointment in July, 1846, procured permission to occupy the Government House until proper buildings could be erected; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Normal School for Upper Canada was opened on the 1st November, 1847. The removal of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, necessitated the removal of the School to some other premises, and the adoption of measures for the erection of buildings for the Institution. The Legislature in 1850 appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by the Earl of Elgin, and the premises were formally opened by a public meeting in the theatre of the Institution, on the 24th November, 1852. The establishment consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture; the latter, the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are teachers-in-training, whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal School, the teachers-in-training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care—in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangement, to be the model for all the public schools of the Province

Educational Department—Rev Egerton Ryerson, D D, chief superintendent of schools J G Hodgins, M A, deputy superintendent of schools

Council of Public Instruction—Hon S B Harrison, Q.C, Rev Egerton Ryerson, D D, Right Rev A. F De Charbonnel, Rev H J Grasett, B D, Hon J C Morrison, Q.C., M P P., J S Howard, Rev J Jennings, D D, Rev. A. Lillie, D.D, Rev J Barclay, D D, and the Presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto J G Hodgins, M A, recording clerk

Normal and Model School Teachers—T J Robertson, head master, F. W. Barron, M. A., second master, A. McCallum, teacher of book keeping, W Hind, teacher of drawing, T Cooper teacher of vocal music; (Hullah's system,) H Goodwin teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics, A McCallum, master of Boy's School, Dorcas Clark, mistress of Girl's Schools

The buildings are situated upon the centre of an open square of about seven acres and a half of ground purchased from the Hon P McGill, for the sum of £4500, bounded on the north by Gerrard Street, on the east by

Church-street, on the south by Gould-street, and on the west by Victoria-street. The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business parts of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake. The principal Normal-School building is 184 feet 4 inches frontage, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of 85 feet four inches. The front is in the Roman Doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilasters of the full height of the building, with pediment surmounted by an open Doric cupola, of the extreme height of 95 feet. The principal entrance is in this front; those for the male and female students being placed at the east and west sides respectively. In the centre of the building is a large central hall (open to the roof, and lighted by a lantern,) with a gallery around it which is used for a lecture Hall and for the annual examinations. The body of the theatre will accommodate 470 persons and the gallery 150 The class rooms are large and well-ventilated, there is accommodation for a library, museum, and laboratory; and the Superintendent of Education has a range of offices on the first floor, on which, also, the depository for public school books and maps is situated The Model School is 175 feet 6 inches, by 69 feet, divided into sections, each containing one large room, 56 feet 6 inches by 63 feet, capable of accommodating 200 children, with four small class rooms adjoining it, about 16 feet by 15 feet 6 inches each These schools will together accommodate 400 children The whole building is warmed by hot air

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

Was established in 1807 It had various incumbents, and generally maintained its reputation as an efficient school In 1839, Mr Crombie was appointed Principal, and retained this office till his death in 1853. In 1816, Dr Strachan who had succeeded Dr Stuart as master in 1812, received from the County Funds, the sum of £200 to aid in building a new school house for the Home District He received an additional sum of £200 in 1817 besides £60 for rents for temporary rooms; the present building is, therefore, in its 40th year Small grants, varying according to circumstances, are annually given by the Government and by the City Council

COLLEGES.—(*Continued*)

TRINITY COLLEGE

The corner-stone of this College was laid on the 30th April, and the inauguration ceremonies took place on the 15th January, 1852 The erection of the building is mainly owing to the energy and perseverance of the Bishop of Toronto, who, on the passing of Mr Baldwin's Act of 1849, established the University of Toronto, and depriving King's College of its sectarian character, addressed the clergy and laity, urging them to commence a new collegiate institution for the church Besides these efforts, His Lordship in the year 1850 visited England, and succeeded in raising a sum of money, there and in Canada, sufficient to justify the commencement of the edifice. The tenders for a building to cost £8,000 were advertised for in the year 1851, and Mr. Kivas Tully's design was accepted. Messrs. Metcalf, Wilson, and Forbes contracted for the building at £7,845.

The building is in the third period of pointed English architecture which prevailed in the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries. Front 250 feet in length, 58 feet east and west. It comprises chapel, library, refectory, museum, class and Professor's rooms, private residences for two Professors besides the Provost's—apartments for 80 students and accommodation for domestics, enclosing a quadrangle 170 by 120 feet, to be laid out with walks and grass plots and a fountain in the centre. Principal entrance in the centre through a handsome porch of cut stone, and immediately over is a handsome bay window and ornamented gable to correspond with the porch. Cut stone bay windows are also introduced in each wing, with three light lancet windows and ornamental gables, in style of the centre building. At each of the projecting angles there are octagonal and diagonal buttresses, with canopies and pinnacles and ornamented with bosses, creepers and crockets. The centre building is surmounted by a handsome turret, which lights the library and is also used as a belfry. There are smaller turrets in each of the wings which are useful in lighting the passages on the upper floor, and serve as ventilators. Material is of white brick, made at Yorkville, the eave mouldings, pinnacles, canopies, coping and finishing round the windows and doors are of cut stone. The stone was imported from Cleveland, Ohio. The roofs are covered with slate from Whitehall on lake Champlain. On the ground or first story, ranging from 9 to 12 feet in height, are 50 apartments. On the second floor 60 apartments including entrance hall. On third floor about 70 apartments including library, now used as a chapel. Terrace wall extending across the front at an elevation of 5 feet to be completed for promenade.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

Confers no degrees without the candidate declaring on oath that he is truly and sincerely a member of the United Churches of England and Ireland.

The Offices are:—Chancellor—The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart.—elected in 1853. Vice-Chancellor—The Provost of Trinity College, 1853.

The Caput consists of the Vice Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and two Masters of Arts to be elected annually by Convocation at the first meeting in the Michaelmas term. All candidates for the degree of B.A., must be matriculated students of Trinity College, and have kept nine complete terms.

Trinity College was, in 1851, constituted a body corporate. The following gentlemen compose the corporation :—The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Trustees—Rev. A. J. Grasett, B.D.; G. W. Allan, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq. Treasurer—Hon. George Crookshank. Council—Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., the Provost of Trinity College, Professor Vankoughnet, the Ven. J. Okill Stuart, the Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., G. W. Allan, Esq., John Arnold, Esq., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, Sir Allan MacNab, M.P.P., Professor Kendall, and Professor Bovell.—Secretary—Charles Magrath, Esq.

The Library contains about 3000 volumes. A Museum is in course of preparation. There are several scholarships, varying in value from £35 to £50, and tenable for one year to three.

Professorial Staff.—Provost—Geo. Whittaker, M.A.; Professor in Divinity—The Provost; Prof. Mathematics—E. K. Kendall, M.A., Prof. of Classics—J. Ambrey, M.A., Classical Lecturer—A. G. Broughall, B.A., Prof. of Law—P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Professor Chemistry—H. Y. Hind, M.A. Prof. of Music—G. W. Strathy, M.B.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter bearing date 16th July 1852.

KNOX'S COLLEGE

On the formation of the Free Church in Canada, it was resolved to commence a Theological Institution in which might be trained a native ministry to supply the wants of the Provinces. It was found that ministers sufficient to meet the spiritual necessities of the country could not be induced to emigrate to Canada. Besides that some of those who did come were found unqualified, from previous habits and associations, to perform the peculiar duties which in this country necessarily devolve upon them. The charge of the Theological Institution was offered to the Rev. Henry Esson of Montreal, who had been a zealous friend of education, and who had much experience in teaching. He was assisted in the Theological department by the Rev. Andrew King of Glasgow, who had come out to Canada as a Deputy from the Free Church.

A small house was taken temporarily in James-street and opened in November 1844. The number of students soon after the opening was 14, one half of them being Theological students from Queen's College, Kingston. Dr. Burns, in 1845, brought from Scotland about 2000 volumes, the nucleus of a library for the infant College. The session of 1845-6, was conducted by Rev. Dr. Willis, Rev. Dr. Burns, and Rev. Mr. Esson. The Divinity Hall was next removed to Adelaide-street, and afterwards, to the large building lately forming

Sword's Hotel on Front street. It being then found desirable to procure a permanent building, in 1855 Elmsley Villa on Grosvenor-street, the property of the late Colonel Macaulay, and occupied from 1849 to 1851 by the Governor General, was bought for the sum of £5,500; an acre of ground surrounding it was included in the purchase. The situation is elevated, and the building spacious. The addition of a large wing, 60 by 52 feet, has been lately made, giving accommodation for a large dining hall, 38 by 52 feet, with pantries and closets, and 28 large bed rooms. This wing is three stories above ground.

At various periods the late Rev. Alex. Gale, Rev. Mr. McCorkle, Rev. Mr. Lyall and Rev. Mr. Laing were connected with the Institution, and the present Professors are as follows:—Professor of Theology, Rev. Dr. Willis. Mental and Moral Philosophy—Rev. G. P. Young. Church History and the Evidences—Rev. Dr. Burns. Classical Tutor—Mr. Jos. A. Smith. The average annual number of students who have attended the classes during the thirteen years it has been in operation, is about 45.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church was opened in London in 1842, Professor Proudfoot being appointed tutor. It was removed to Toronto in 1849. Professor Proudfoot died in 1851, and was succeeded by Dr. Taylor (from Auchtermuchty in Fifeshire, Scotland) in 1852. The fourth session since the commencement in Toronto, was opened on the 21st October, with an address by Professor Taylor, in the Mechanic's Institute Hall. The average number of students in attendance is twelve.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMISH COLLEGE.

This structure was erected from a design by Wm. Hay, Esq., by the Roman Catholic Society of St. Basil, at Clover Hill. Its form is an irregular quadrangle, measuring 250 feet by 200 feet. The chapel, 135 feet by 60 feet, is on the north west angle of the square; several class-rooms occupy the north and east sides, which contain also a spacious refectory. On the south-east angle is a hall, a large building and in front is a low cloister which continues round the quadrangle. The kitchens and domestic offices are in the rear. Part of the chapel is 100 ft. by 50, and one side of the quadrangle are nearly finished, at a cost of about £6,000. The cost of the whole will amount to about £20,000. Messrs. Smith and Walsh are executing the brick and wood work. The new church was opened for worship on the 16th November, 1856.

CONGREGATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institution has for its object the education of suitable young men for the Congregational ministry in Canada. The course of instruction—to which four

academical years of eight months each are devoted—embraces the following branches, viz: mental and moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, theology, Biblical criticism and interpretation, Jewish antiquities, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, the original languages of the Scriptures, and the classics. Provision is made by occasional assistance, for the instruction of students in other studies, such as mathematics, French and German when their progress justifies their engaging in them. It is also within the powers of the committee (whenever the funds and other requisites seem to allow of it,) to assist the students in attending classes or seeking honours or degrees in the University.

The Institute was formerly opened in Toronto, September 1st, 1840, with four students, the Rev. Adam Lillie being tutor, who has continued to preside over it. The classes annually commence thier studies for the year about the middle of October, that for 1856-7 numbers eight students. The premises occupied by the Institute are situated on Adelaide street, near Nelson street, and contain a library and lecture-room, a tutor's private room, &c

Since its commencement 33 have gone forth to preach the gospel, of these, about 28 are now actively engaged in the work,—21 in Canada, five in the United States, and two in connection with another body in this country, and about five have returned to secular engagements

THE CANADA COMPANY.

The office of the Canada Company in Canada is in Toronto. This Company was incorporated in 1826, and has continued to operate since that date. They advertise at present about 300,000 acres of land for sale in Upper Canada, in blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 acres each. They are offered by way of lease for ten years, with a right of purchase, or for sale, cash down. The value of their lands has increased enormously within a few years. *Chief Commissioner*—Frederick Widder, Esq. *Assistant Commissioner*—W. B. Robinson, Esq., M.P.P.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Fire and Life Assurance Companies having their head offices in Toronto, are:—

1. British America Assurance Company; incorporated in 1833; capital £100,000; office, corner of Church and Court streets. Managing Director,—J. W. Birchall.

2. The Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company; established in 1837; office, corner of King and Nelson-streets; Secretary,—John Rains.

3. Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto; incorporated in 1849; capital £500,000; office, Toronto street; Secretary and Manager,—E. T. Dartnell.

4 Western Fire Assurance Company, incorporated in 1850, capital £100,000, office—corner of Church and Colborne-streets, Secretary—Robt Stanton

5 Provincial Life Assurance Company, incorporated 1855, capital £100,000, office, 54 King-street, Secretary and Manager,—H W Smith

In addition to these are some twenty branches of different British and American offices having their head offices elsewhere

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The Toronto Building Society, the first established in Toronto, commenced operations in 1845 Its business, which was wound up last year, proved profitable

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society began in 1855, office in Toronto-street, Secretary and Treasurer,—J H Mason

Upper Canada Building Society, incorporated in 1848, office in Jordan-street Secretary and Treasurer,—E. Shortiss

Ontario Building Society incorporated in 1850, office in Colborne-street, Secretary and Treasurer,—N Gatchell

Second People's Building Society began operations in 1853, office on Front-street Secretary and Treasurer,—Chas. S[illegible]

Merchants' Building Society, began 1853, office on King-street, Secretary and Treasurer,—J. Moulson.

Metropolitan Building Society, established in 1856, office on the corner of King and Church streets, Secretary and Treasurer,—Jas. Fraser.

Commercial Building and Investment Society—began in 1851, office, corner of King and Nelson streets, Secretary and Treasurer,—John Rains.

New Provident Building and Investment Society, office, 45 King-street east, Secretary and Treasurer,—W. H. Smith.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

There can be no hesitation in affirming that there is no stronger indication of the social and intellectual progress of society in Toronto than may be found in the fact of the number of Daily and Weekly issues from the newspaper press, and the local and general influence which they possess. The importance of the press in stamping the character and directing the current of public thought, and its vast political power is manifested in the position which it maintains and is reflected

in the minds of almost every intelligent person. It has been instrumental in abolishing corruptions and in awakening the masses from slumbering apathy, and much of the success which may be predicted for Canada may be laid to the account of its newspaper press, which all feel with Junius is the palladium of the social, religious, civil and political rights of an Englishman. The first newspaper published in Upper Canada was the *Canada Gazette*, printed at Niagara, then named Newark, in 1793, by Louis Roy. On the removal of the Government to Toronto the *Gazette* establishment followed.

The papers which afterwards exercised a considerable influence on the politics of the country, were: the *Observer*, which was published by Mr. Cary in 1820; the *Canadian Freeman* by Mr. Collins, about the same time; the *Colonial Advocate*, by Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie, in 1822; the *Christian Guardian*, in 1828; the *Patriot*, by Mr Dalton in 1830, the *Courier*, by Mr Gurnett, in 1831, the *Correspondent*, by Mr Jas King, in 1833, the *Constitution*, by Mr W Lyon Mackenzie, the *Examiner*, by Mr Hincks, in 1837, and afterwards by Mr. James Lesslie, the *Herald*, by Messrs. Rogers and Thompson, in 1840, the *British Colonist*, by Mr Hugh Scobie, in 1839

The following are the papers published at present in Toronto:

The Christian Guardian, commenced in 1828, is published, by the Methodist Conference, weekly.

The Mirror, begun in 1836, is published weekly by the trustees of Mr C Donlevy, the late proprietor, since the recent death of that gentleman

The *Atlas*, begun on Friday, July 9, 1858, is published by Messrs Thompson & Co , daily and weekly

The Colonist commenced in 1838, by Mr Hugh Scobie, is published by Messrs. Daniel Morrison & Co , daily, and weekly.

The Globe, commenced in 1844, is published by Mr Geo Brown, M P P , daily, tri weekly and weekly

The Leader, commenced in 1852, is published by Mr James Beaty, daily, semi weekly and weekly

The Canadian Freeman, commenced in July, 1858, is published by Mr James Mallon, weekly

The Toronto Times, and *Old Countryman*, begun in 1853, is published by Mr Hope, semi weekly

The Echo, begun in Toronto in 1855, is published by Sellar

The Canadian Independent, begun in 1856 in Toronto, is published weekly, for the Congregational Union, by Maclear, Thomas & Co

The first of the present *Daily* papers—the *British Colonist*—was published in November 1851. The other dailies all date from 1853

There are also several monthly periodical publications

THE COLLEGE AVENUE

Is our chief promenade, and its shady walks in sunny

days and moonlight nights, are the resort of large numbers from the city

THE ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE

This Theatre is under the management of Major Nickinson, who has secured a good stock company, whose histrionic representations are above the average degree of merit The Manager has long been recognised as indefatigable in his efforts to cater for the public taste, and his success in this respect warrants a recommendation to our reader not to neglect paying a visit to the Royal Lyceum

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In the erection of a Crystal Palace, evidence has been afforded that while we have waited respectfully until similar edifices have been built up in other countries, the people of this Province were in nowise behind in acting their part in the popular national method of celebrating the achievements of art, and that Canada had not only an equal right, but had the requisite energy, too to afford its people also an Industrial Exhibition Untiring have been the efforts necessary to accomplish the work, and it now stands a worthy representative of the industry, talent, and agricultural progress of the Province, and a magnificent monument of the zeal which has introduced civilization to this beautiful quarter of the globe, which has pulled the country

through its difficulties, and which has raised it to the position of one of the greatest offshoots of the mother country, to which every Canadian is in heart and soul most loyally attached.

The encouragement afforded by the city corporation, and received from other sources reflects high honor upon the donors. No sooner was the undertaking mooted than the city corporation came forward with a munificent grant of £5,000, which was followed by the liberal grant of £1,000 from the County Council, and £200 each from three Townships Agricultural Societies. The ground was placed at the disposal of the committee by the government, and from its situation is eminently adapted for the purposes for which it has been reserved.

The exhibition is entirely, with but two exceptions, the glass and the iron, furnished from the productions of this country, and is the work of native artisans; and the people of this Province, but more especially the people of Toronto may be congratulated on the success which has attended an enterprise which has for its object the fostering of the resources of Upper Canada, by an exhibition of the evidences of its progress in Agriculture and the Industrial Arts.

The foundation stone was laid on the 16th day of July, this year, by the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, assisted by Edward W. Thomson, Esq.,

President of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, William B. Jarvis, Esq, President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and William H Boulton, Mayor of the City of Toronto

Annexed we give the names of the gentlemen composing the official staff of the Provincial Agricultural Association —D B Stevenson, Esq, President, William Fergusson, Esq, and John Wade, Esq Vice-Presidents Richard Lippincott Denison, Esq, Treasurer Professor George Buckland, and William Edwards, Joint Secretaries, Professor Henry H Croft, Chemist, and Mr James Fleming Seedsman

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, are —Edward W Thomson, Esq, President, Henry Ruttan, Esq, Vice-President Hon Adam Fergusson J B Marks, David Christie, M.P.P, Richard L Denison, Asa A Burnham and George Alexander.

TORONTO LOCAL COMMITTEE —William H Boulton, Mayor of the City, F W Jarvis, Sheriff of the County, William B Jarvis, Esq, Rev Dr McCaul, Dr Daniel Wilson, J B Robinson, George Brown, and Wm McDougall M P P's, Alderman Read, Alderman Bronell, Alderman Boomer, Alderman Ritchie, Alderman Carr, J E Pell, Samuel Walton, J D Humphreys, Joseph Hartman, M.P.P., Warden of the Counties of York and Peel, George Taylor Denison, Alexander Shaw, Professor Buckland and all the members of the Board of Agriculture

Architects—Messrs Fleming and Schreiber

Builders—Messrs Smith Burk and Meldrum

The building is situated on the west of Toronto and is distant about a mile-and-a half from the centre of the city It occupies a high and commanding situation, having an excellent view of the harbour and lake and being adjacent to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, it is easily accessible There are four grand entrances—east, west, north and south, the last of which faces the railway, and is approached through an elegant porch, 32 feet by 16 feet The walls are constructed of obscure glass (similar to that used in the Dublin Exhibition Buildings), which also enters into composition of the roof and the circular windows in the transepts being of the same material it serves the double purpose of diffusing a mitigated light throughout the building, and of excluding the glaring heat The remainder of the roof is of wood covered with tin, which at a great distance may be seen glistening in the sunlight The structure is upheld and braced firmly together by cast-iron pillars and girders which at once add to the graceful appearance of the building and are the source of its security and stability

Measuring 256 feet in length, and 144 feet in breadth, the building covers an area of more than 2,200 superficial feet on the ground floor To this space must be added 1,100 feet occupied by galleries running round the whole extent of the palace, and reached by four convenient staircases, of easy ascent, placed in the transepts, and covering nearly 1,300 superficial feet. There will then be ample space afforded for the display, to the best advantage, of the different articles entered for exhibition, as well as sufficient accommodation for wards of 8,000 visitors. The buildings, therefore, promises to answer every requirement of its projectors. For the safety of such a building, there are no good grounds for apprehension, but that no catastrophe might by any contingency result, the roof has been so lightly constructed, and such is the strength of the pillars and girders, that they are calculated to support more than double the dead weight resting upon them, in addition to twice the number of men, and, says a humerous writer, in these expansive days, three times the number of ladies who would suffice to fill the galleries. The most timid persons may, consequently visit the exhibition with an of perfect security The interior of the Crystal Palace has an imposing appearance, also the exterior, and the building is in every respect creditable to the architects and contractors and will remain a magnificent exemplification of the energy and enterprise of its projectors.

We have now completed the task which we, in the outset, proposed to ourselves; that of giving a descriptive sketch of the main features of interest in our comparatively flourishing city, but though the work of compilation is brought to a close, there is yet much more that might be written in reference to the city and its lions, did the prescribed limits of the volume admit of it. We trust however, that sufficient has been written to afford the amount of information necessary to a knowledge of the city, which in itself inspires in us a degree of inspiration in proportion to our acquaintance with it. We wish the institutions of Toronto that prosperity which has been the hope of their projectors, and we trust that the interests of its people may "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength."

The enterprise and energy which have characterised Canadian progress give to us abundant encouragement, and suggest to us a moral with which to adorn the completion of our local history, in the words of Longfellow, who in his poetic numbers says:—

Let us then be up and doing
  With a heart for any fate
Still achieving, still pursuing,
  Learn to labour and to wait.

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PLACES		TWO HORSES				ONE HORSE CABS			
FROM	TO	ONE	TWO	THREE	Each Addl	ONE	TWO	THREE	Each Addl
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots	Any place in 1st Division and vice versa.	1 3	1 10½	2 9	7½	1 0	1 5	1 10½	7½
Do.	Any place in 2d Division, and vice versa.	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½
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1 person	1 Hour	5 0	5 0	One for 4 hours, an average of 3s 1½d an hour
1 "	2 "	3 9	8 9	
1	3 "	2 6	11 3	
1	4	1 3	12 6	

ONE HORSE.

		s. d.	s. d.	
1 person.	1 Hour	3 9	3 9	One for 4 hours, an average of 2s 9½d an hour
1	2 "	3 1½	6 10½	
1	3	2 6	9 4½	
1	4 "	1 10½	11 3	

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A Large and Complete Assortment of

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Best Refined and Swedes Bar Iron
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New Fancy Dresses.
" Plaids
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" Linens
" Stays
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" Velvets
" Patent Skirts

New Mantles
" Bonnets and Hats
" Dress Caps
" Head Dresses
" Ribbons
" Laces
" Flowers
" Hosiery
" Shirts
" Neck Ties
" Collars
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BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS,

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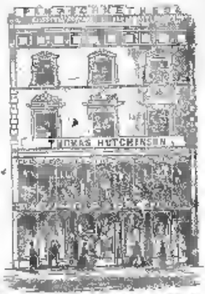

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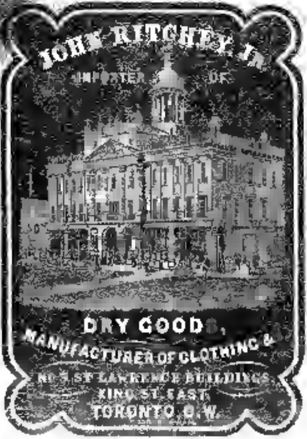

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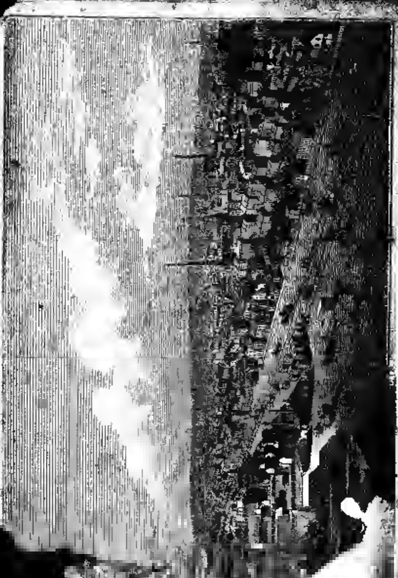

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SKETCHES OF TORONTO,

COMPRISING A

COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY,

ITS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

NECESSARY DETAILS IN CONNECTION

WITH THE

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BY ALFRED SYLVESTER

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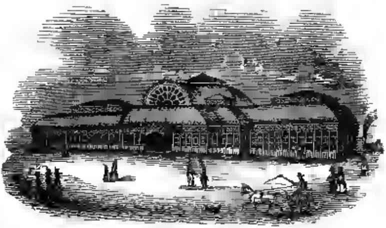

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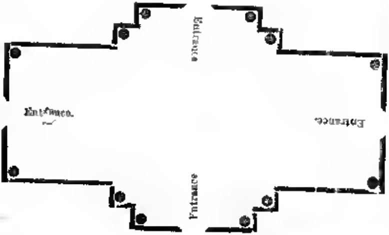
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GROUND PLAN

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PREFACE.

THIS volume before the reader is intended to supply to the residents in, and visitors to, Toronto, a long-sought-for and much needed requirement. No book has hitherto been issued which could be received as a complete guide to the city, and hence many of its inhabitants are ignorant of much valuable information with which it is desirable they should be acquainted, and strangers in the city have few means of obtaining more than a superficial idea of our institutions and public sights. It is hoped that our present issue will answer this end. The writer gratefully acknowledges the aid which he has received from numerous valuable authorities, without whose assistance the compilation of a work of this nature would have been rendered much more difficult.

TORONTO, Sept., 1858.

Sketches of Toronto.

art thrives most
Where Commerce has enrich'd the busy coast

TORONTO—the metropolis of Upper Canada, as a large, influential, enterprising, and increasing city, claims something more than a passing notice, and its commercial prosperity and exalted position—as the chief city of the western Province—demand for it the especial attention of the historian Founded half a century ago by Governor Simcoe, upon a wild and untenanted Tamarac swamp, this city affords a practical illustration of the great achievements attained by the industrious energy of the early settlor, to whose indomitable mind the natural obstacles of a new country presented no insurmountable impediments to social progress.

When "dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake (Ontario) and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface;" when the wandering Missassaga constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage, and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl, the eye of the first Governor rested on Toronto—then named York—with a foresight which comprehended the powers of genius, and he beheld in the marsh overrun with wolves and bears the key to a great colony: the site for a grand connecting link with the prospective wealth of the western soil

The geographical site of Toronto eminently fitted it for the development of a rich and fertile country, whose resources have in turn contributed magnificence to a city, which, as the seat of Government, the seat of Learning, and the seat of Commerce, possesses in itself the elements of national, political, and educational prosperity, and which, it needs no wondrous prescience to predict, will ere long be placed in a still more nobly prominent position—as a peerless queen among her flatterers! The march of civilization has been rapid indeed, and the progress of refinement has drawn around us the principal institutions which are necessary to the comfort of a refined people.

Our streets, intersecting each other at right-angles, are long and broad; and our public buildings are, of their kind, comparable with those of any other city in the Province. From the lake, the church spires which rise on every hand, the domes of the City and St. Lawrence Halls, the Exchange, the Rossin House, the Asylum, and the dull outline of the Provincial Exhibition, present an air of beauty and compactness which pleasingly consorts with the order and regularity of the interior of the city. To the east and westward King-street is seen, spreading out in a line directly paral-lel with the lake shore, which is fringed by the broad Esplanade, while in the back-ground Yonge-street—a sort of straggling hamlet thirty miles in length—stretches out to the extent of four or five miles into a richly-wood agricultural country.

Not the least of the attractions of Toronto is its

KING STREET.

What Oxford-street is to the cockney of London, what the Boulevards are to the muscadin of Paris, what Broadway is to the denizen of New York, such is King-street to the citizen of Toronto. The long line of fashionable stores extends as far as the sight will serve, and the buildings which open upon the view enhance the picturesque appearance of this splendid street. Its rival, Yonge-street, excepted, it is the principal mart of the metropolis, and upon it may be observed every phase of Canadian life. It combines the main advantages of market and promenade, and is the resort of the *élete*, as well as of the business men of the city. The principal edifice which attracts attention to the eastward is

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL,

to which is attached a somewhat singular history. The original church was built of wood at the cost of £1,200 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, to accommodate the exigencies of the inhabitants of his settlement; a square of six acres being apportioned for the purpose in 1803. In 1818 a neat steeple was added to the church, which was enlarged at an additional expense of £2,000, and made to front on King-street; but the church was taken down in 1832, and a handsome stone church, fitted up with black walnut, and capable of holding 3,000 persons, was erected in its stead. The church, however, was burnt to the ground on the 7th of April, 1849. But the energy of the citizens did not lie dormant, for, within ten months, they erected the cathedral which at present adorns King-street.

From the erection of the first church up to 1812, the venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, George Okill Stuart, D. D., was rector. The present bishop of Toronto, held the office from June 1812, till he resigned in 1839, on his being created bishop of Toronto, in favour of Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., the present incumbent. It was designed by F. W. Cumberland, Esq., in the early English style of gothic architecture, having a nave and side aisles, with a clerestory carried on bold arches extending the full length of the church. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet to the cornice, and of the aisles 35 feet. The extreme length is 200 feet, extreme width 115. The body of the church is 111 by 75. The height of the spire will be 275. The chancel is semi-octagonal in form, and of a depth of 42 feet, each side being pierced by windows of the transition period, with rich and varied tracery. The whole of the chancel has carved panels beneath the windows, the altar-piece forming a centre, and the ceiling being groined with enriched ribs, carved bosses, &c The pews are of Gothic character, with cut and enriched bench ends. The church is intended to accommodate 2,000 persons; and the cost, exclusive of the tower and spire, was about £16,000 Thus, the devout zeal of the citizens of Toronto succeeded in erecting a spacious cathedral worthy of the city, in which, on every Sabbath day—

> Through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,
> The pealing anthem swells the note of praise

A few yards further to the eastward stands another building, which does the city equal honor—

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

This magnificent building was erected in 1850 to meet the pressing exigencies of the citizens The hall is appropriated for meetings and public exhibitions, and is capable of accommodating a thousand persons The principal object of the talented designer of this edifice, W Thomas, Esq , was to ensure its complete usefulness as well as ornamentality, for, while the hall is used for public purposes, in its rear ru[illegible] the St. Lawrence Market, a range of arcade 200 feet in length by 39 feet in breadth, with neat stores on each side, at the end of which is another frontage, south, consisting of general stores The King-street frontage of the St. Lawrence Hall is 140 feet in extent The entrance to St Lawrence Market, in the rear, is in the centre of the frontage, by a noble archway, forming a line of shops on each side and a transverse piazza 100 feet in depth, over which are, on the first floor, public rooms On the upper story is the hall, 100 feet in length by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high; the entrance to the hall from the public staircase is under the gallery at the north end, with a saloon, &c The finishing of the interior is in good style, with dado and rich cornice; the ceiling is boldly covered with rich pannelled centre and emblematical enrichments The front is wholly of cut stone, of the Roman Corinthian order, from the example of Jupiter Stator; the centre being tetrastyle portico of three-quarter columns, with sculptured tympanum of the pediment, surmounted with a rich attic; the carved work throughout the enrichments is of a rich and varied character The cupola forms a circular open temple of the Corinthian order, which contains a fine-toned large alarm bell, weighing 2130 pounds. The aggregate cost of these buildings was a trifling sum above £7,000

Opposite the ends of the St Lawrence Hall Arcade, and fronting on Front-street is

THE CITY HALL

In 1814 the St Lawrence Market Square was set apart for its present use, and a small frame building was erected in the centre by William Harley In 1831, a plan was, by order of the County magistrates, prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq., for a more complete structure, and in 1833, a Town Hall and market built of brick, 160 feet by 77½, were completed. On the King street front there were two shops, and three entrances to the inner market, above which were rooms afterwards used as city offices, and by the Council as a place of meeting. The market had an open centre of considerable extent for farmers' waggons, surrounded by stalls for butchers. The builders were Duncan Kennedy and Peter McArthur. Before the building was completed it was used for a great public meeting on the 19th of January, 1832, and the gallery falling in consequence of the multitude, great injury to life and limb ensued. The market was afterwards considered to be an advantageous place of defence during the troubles of 1837, and was garrisoned by the citizens. The city hall and market were destroyed on the 7th April, 1849, by the same fire which burnt St James's Cathedral, and a vast amount of other property.

Previous to that event, in 1844 5, the new City Hall and lower St Lawrence Market were erected to provide for the wants of the Corporation and the citizens, and which also embraces the rooms of the various Corporation officers, Police, &c., with the Court room in which the Police Magistrate dispenses justice. A range of shops and offices occupies the ground floor, and in the rear on a level with the waters of the bay are situated the vegetable, fruit, and fish markets The building has a frontage of 140 feet, with two wings extending to the bay 178 feet. It was designed after the Italian style by Mr. Lane, architect, and built by Messrs. McDonald & Young, for the sum of £8,500; alterations and improvement, made in 1851 have increased its costs to £13,000

Striking out from King into Toronto street, we arrive at the

POST OFFICE.

The building is in Greek-Ionic style, from the design of Messrs Cumberland & Storm, and is exceedingly appropriate. It has a frontage of 48 feet, with a depth of 90 feet The front is of cut stone The large public hall, with enriched oak and plate glass letter-box, has three compartments intersected by Greek-Doric columns, with three delivery windows, and a separate entrance for ladies. A spacious sorting-office is in the rear, lighted from above, with entrance for the reception and despatch of mails, together with a postmaster's and money-order office The offices of the District Post Office Inspector, are on the second story The whole is lighted with gas and heated by a hot air furnace Precautions in case of fire have been adopted by the placing of water hydrants on each flat

There is not a more striking evidance of the pro-

gress of improvement in the city than may be seen in the present postal arrangements. In 1837 a courier was engaged for days in carrying correspondence between Toronto and other places of any distance, while now, through the medium of iron roads, a communication posted in the morning reaches a destination 400 miles distant by the evening. An acquaintance with the following facts being desirable, we have appended them.

The mails are despatched daily from the Toronto Post Office in the following numbers:

At 6.00	A M	94	mails
10.30	"	7	"
1.00	P M	7	"
2.00	"	3	"
3.00	"	34	"
4.00	"	17	"
4.30	"	25	"
7.00	"	28	"

Thus we have as many as 215 mails leaving this city every day!

The first postmaster in Toronto was the late Hon. Wm Allan, who kept the letters in his office in Frederick street, where was also the Custom House. In 1828 he was succeeded by J. S. Howard, Esq., County Treasurer, who had assisted him previously in his numerous departments of labour. He, again, was followed in 1838 by Charles Berczy, Esq., who removed to the corner of Yonge and Front-streets and afterwards to the office on Wellington-street, whence it was removed to Toronto-street, in February, 1853 Since May, 1852, Joseph Leslie, Esq., has been postmaster The Post Office Inspector for the Toronto Division is John Dewe, Esq.

The money order system came into operation in February, 1855, when the largest sum for which an order was granted was £10, the commission being 1s 3d. Early in the following year the amount was extended to £25, with a graduated scale of charge from 3d to 2s 6d. The Post Office building, which cost three thousand five hundred pounds, reflects high credit upon its talented architects, as also upon the contractors—Messrs Metcalf, Forbes, and Wilson

Continuing our course along King-street, we come at length to one of the chief features of the city, our principal hotel—

THE ROSSIN HOUSE

The Rossin House has just pretentions to architectural beauty, the effect of which is enhanced by its dimensions. It is a fact of weighty significance that Toronto can support such a magnificent hotel Within its walls is congregated every appliance which affluence can desire, every pleasure which luxury can crave. Here are alluring condiments to tempt the most fastidious taste, vinous acidites to lubricate, and gastronomic ponderosities to titilate, the palate! The prandial *morceau* here ceases from troubling, and the sated stomach is at rest What magical transformations here await human deglutition! Truly, cookery is a grand institution! Truly, appetite is one of the most blessed dispensations of a benign Providence! We have, however, strayed into a digressional course, and will at once attempt to describe the El Dorado which we were betrayed into apostrophising. Its King-street frontage is upwards of 200 feet, and its west front extends about 150 feet on York-street. It is five stories high, faced with white-pressed brick, ornamented with substantial dressings of Ohio freestone, handsome pillars, cornices and balconies. The ground floor is occupied by fifteen elegantly-furnished stores

There are two commodious private entrances, one on each street, besides a main entrance twenty feet wide, on York street, with a flight of steps to the principal floor On the second floor, at the head of the main stairs, are placed the offices, opposite which is an extensive reading room, lighted by a large and handsome glass dome. The front of this story in the main building and part of the rear building is occupied by a long row of parlors and reception rooms, the principal of which—the ladies' parlor—forms the corner room of the suite. A main hall runs through the centre of the building, intersecting which is a similar hall connecting the York street wing with the dining room This apartment has its principal entrance from the hall on King street, and is 100 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 18 feet high. Adjoining this is the carving room, dish room, dessert room, and in the rear of these the kitchen and china pantry, connected with the main building by a glazed gallery. The other three stories contain one hundred and nine-seventy rooms in all; including a row of parlours along both fronts, approached by three staircases, two of which are intended for the use of guests, and the third for servants. The whole number of rooms for the reception of boarders, exclusive of the principal parlour, is two hundred and twenty. Approached through the main hall on the first floor, and forming part of a separate building erected at a right angle with King-street, is a very extensive bar-room, with billiard-room underneath, accessible from the upper hall of the King-street wing by a flight of stairs. In the basement is a barber's shop and gentlemen's bathing room containing ten baths. The heating and lighting is upon the most improved principles. In the grand hall of the Rossin House is a Book and News Depot, of which Mr. C. E. Holiwell is the proprietor, and which has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the present proprietor of the establishment, Mr. Joslin. The stand contains handsomely bound volumes which address alike the students of light or abstruse literature, together with the issues from the local, provincial, and British press.

Stepping from the Rossin House, past the Government offices, a minute's brisk walk brings us to the residence of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, the Governor General of the Province. The lodge is fronted by a moderately high wall, before which a sentry of the Royal Canadian Rifles slowly paces. The Residency wears an aspect of quietness, and would not readily be distinguished by a stranger as the domicile of the representative of the British Crown.

Passing the Residency we reach the bay, in front of which stands

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present goal, at the east end of the city. They were of brick, two in number, 40 by 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space which was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813. They were replaced in 1820, the Government business having been meanwhile transacted in the building on Wellington street, lately occupied by Chief Justice Draper, but which has now disappeared. On the night of the 30th December, 1824, they were unfortunately destroyed by fire, caused by some defect in the flues, a fruitful cause of accidents to Parliament Houses in Canada. Several of the journals and other papers belonging to the Houses were destroyed. Parliament met in the brick Hospital on King street, until the erection of the present Houses, which were commenced soon after the fire, but not completed till 1830. The designs were prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq.; the west wing was built by Messrs. Ewart & Parkes, the centre was commenced by Mr. Priestman, and finished, with the east wing, by Mr. Joseph Turton. The buildings occupy the whole block, bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, John and Front-streets, the front looking to the Bay, and presenting a conspicuous object from the water. They are of red brick with plain exterior, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are capacious and handsome rooms, fitted up with elegance. The offices attached are so extensive that a part of them are devoted to the accommodation of the Departments. It was proposed some time ago to erect a range of buildings suitable for the accommodation of Parliament and the Government, on the fine property of the Toronto University, at the head of the College Avenue, but this design has been abandoned, and the old House with additions and improvements, is again in occupation. The additions made to the main building consist of two extensive wings, each containing a large and spacious room, one used as a library for the Legislative Council, another as a reading room for the members of the House of Assembly, while in each is a good wardrobe chamber

A number of committee-rooms occupy the ground floors of these wings. The present Library is a room, forty-five feet in length by twenty-five in width. A new Library room is also erected at the rear of the Parliament Houses, and is about 127 by 93 feet, with a height of some fifteen feet The books, which now number about 30,000 volumes, require a building of large dimensions.

Bearing away in a northerly direction until we come to Queen-street, and then proceeding westwardly for ten minutes, we arrive at

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

This excellent institution which was designed by J G. Howard, Esq., was commenced thirteen years ago; a lot of fifty acres of land on the garrison common having been granted for the purpose by the Ordnance Originally, the county gaols afforded the only asylum for the destitute insane of Canada An act was, however, passed in 1839 authorizing the establishment of an Asylum, and two years after, we are told, the old gaol on Toronto street, vacated by the county on the completion of the new building at the east end of the city, was appropriated as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. At that time the number of patients was small, but they eventually came in so rapidly, that it was found necessary to make use of two large buildings for their accommodation Subsequently a commission was appointed to superin-tend the erection of a new asylum—Drs Widmer and King, Messrs John Ewart, J. G. Chewett, and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis—and the result of their labours is seen in the existing Asylum, which we cannot better describe than by quoting portions of a sketch which was published in the *Globe* twelve months since:—

"The building is situated about three miles from the City Hall, commanding a fine view of the Lake It is constructed of pale yellow bricks with cut stone plinth, belt, cornices and window dressings; the gutters are of copper and the roofs covered with tin Most of the sashes are of iron, constructed to rise and fall above five inches, sufficient for the admission of fresh air, and not enough for a patient to pass through The corridors are fourteen feet wide, and well lighted at intervals from the south, giving the patients a fine view of the Lake The northern facade is 584 feet long, comprising a centre building and two wings, terminating at the east and west ends with semi-circular verandahs, three stories high from the basement, secured by vertical bars of iron to prevent accidents; these were constructed for the purpose of allowing the patients fresh air when the weather will not admit of their going out; they are arranged for six classes of patients, three classes of males and three of females. The chief architectural feature about the building consists of a hexastyle portico in the Grecian Ionic order, of cut stone; the columns are raised upon a lofty rusticated base, occupying a story and a half in height, with two handsome flights of stone steps and bold stone landing; the tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with the Royal Arms in *bas relief*. There are only about two-thirds of the landing erected at present; when the plan is completed, two wings running southward will enable the Medical Superintendent to make twelve classes of patients instead of six as at present.

The centre building is surmounted by a lofty dome covered with tin, (which can be seen for thirty miles on the Lake,) within which is the wrought iron tank or reservoir, capable of containing eleven thousand gallons of water, which is pumped up daily from the Lake by a steam engine. The water is distributed through lead pipes to all parts of the building. At the east and west ends of the wings, may be observed two copper cowls made to traverse upon friction rollers, above two foul-air shafts seventy feet high, three feet diameter in the clear, each shaft has a fire grate at the bottom to create a draught, ventilating pipes four inches in diameter, lead from every room in the wards and corridors east and west to these two shafts. The basement is only sunk three feet in the ground, and comprises in the centre building, steward's and matron's receiving rooms, dining rooms for the officers of the establishment, housekeeper's and house steward's rooms, and matron's and steward's store closets. The wing buildings have two kitchens with steam boiling apparatus, ascending trays, or dumb waiters from the kitchens to all the dining rooms in the upper stories, washing and ironing rooms with drying apparatus on the female side, with arched ceilings to prevent damp on the upper floors, ovens for baking bread on the male side, larders, dairies, sculleries and pantries, working patients' dining rooms, dormitories for 20 male and 20 female working patients, baths, wash-rooms, water-closets and staircases. No 16 furnaces for the hot water apparatus and coal rooms, all arched with bricks, rendering them fire-proof, furnaces for ventilating shafts, dust flues and linen shafts. The first floor of centre building, comprises matron's and house steward's chambers, matron's and assistant physician's rooms, large rooms for convalescent patients of both sexes to assemble in, pantries, closets, baths, water closets, staircases, &c., &c. The principal story or second floor above the basement, comprises physician's private room and superintendent's dining-room, surgery or medical room, male and female visiting rooms, matron's assembling room for needlework and amusement, closets for linen and clothes The wing buildings on this floor have four separate rooms for patients who require attendants all the time with them, four large associated dormitories for male and female patients, also two large day rooms for these, twenty-four separate sleeping-rooms for patients, male and female dining-rooms with descending trays to kitchen, baths, and wash rooms, with water-closets, attendant's rooms, two long well-lighted corridors, terminating with glass lobbies and verandahs, closets for patients' clothes, linen shafts and dust flues The first and third floors of the wing buildings are arranged similarly to the above. The third story of centre building contains a ball-room, fifty-five feet by twenty-five, with orchestra, &c ; two infirmaries for male and female patients, two chambers for medical superintendents or superior officers of the establishment. The upper floor of centre building has three chapels, one for Protestants, one for Roman Catholics, and one for any other denomination, anatomical room, and room for anatomical museum; there are also rooms in the roof for twenty-four working patients, twelve of each sex The building is warmed by hot water circulated through small wrought-iron pipes About twenty-five thousand feet are required for the purpose, with sixteen furnaces for anthracite coal, and answers admirably The cost of constructing the building was about £56,500 The front and two ends of the ground have been enclosed by a brick wall, the centre has two Lodge entrances faced with cut stone Good farm buildings are erected on the western part of the ground, and a small creek meanders through the grounds The cost of these works which were designed by Mr. Thomas, was about £5,000

The average number of patients received in each year since 1841 has been about 113. The largest number was 183 in 1853; and the smallest number was 58 in 1844.

In its present condition, the Asylum having proved incapable of holding the number of patients for whom accommodation was required, the building originally erected for the University of Queen's College has been temporarily occupied.

The disbursements of the Asylum amount, on an average, to about £12,000 per annum, which is paid by Government, with the exception of about £800 which is annually derived from paying patients.

The present visiting Commissioners are the Honourable Samuel Mills, of Hamilton; William Cawthra, and James Beaty, Esquires, of Toronto, and Robert Armour, of Bowmanville, Esquire.

Annexed is a list of the Medical Superintendents who have since 1841 been placed in charge: Dr. Rees; Dr. Telfer; Dr. Clarke; Dr. Primrose, *acting pro. tem.*; Dr. Scott; Dr. Workman.

The present Officers of the Asylum are:—

Medical Superintendent	J. Workman, M.D.
Assistant Physician	B. Workman, M.D.
Bursar	J. McKirdy.
Steward	G. McCollough.
Matron	Mrs. McCollough.
Engineer	P. Trowesen.
Carpenter	Jas. Weston.
Messenger	Jas. Magen.

Returning from the Asylum the first notable object is

OSGOODE HALL

The building occupied by the Society is erected on land purchased from the present Chief Justice Robinson It is situated on Queen street, at the head of York street

The east wing was commenced in 1829, but it was not fit for occupation till 1832, when the first convocation of benchers within its walls took place on the 6th February. This wing was built under the superintendence of the late Mr. Ewart, its cost being £3,350. In the year 1844 the contract for the erection of the west wing was taken by Mr. John Ritchey and it was completed in 1845

The whole now consists of a long two-storied building, with large projecting wings, which are decorated with facades of stone, having two stories of fluted pillars surmounted by neat cut stone gables, It is of imposing appearance, although the architecture is scarcely so good as might have been the case, had the whole been built from one original design The brickwork is painted in imitation of cut stone The upper story of the centre part of the building contains the library of the Law Society, and the basement and first story offices for the clerks of the Crown, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas The east wing contains the convocation rooms of the Society, and the apartments of the librarian The upper part of the west wing is occupied by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Judge's room, and the Practice Court or Judges' Chambers The Court of Common Pleas at present holds its sittings in the room occupied as the Pactice Court The lower part of this wing is occupied by the Court of Chancery, having a room for the sittings of the court, a Judges' room, and the offices of the Registrar and Master of the court

The centre portion of this building, is being removed and re-constructed to accord with the more modern wings, which are designed in Roman Ionic, of excellent character, and capable, with some additions, of great effectiveness.

The new centre will have a noble and massive Portico in the same order—and in this centre, on the front will be erected a new Law Library, 112 feet long by 40 feet wide, and of the height of 40 feet; beneath the same there will be certain of the public law offices In the rear of the library will be erected a central hall, in two stories, lighted from the roof, and having open corridors, and two heights of orders and arches around the same. Around the central hall will be grouped the public law offices and record vaults on the ground floor, and above them the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Please Practice Court, Court of Appeal, Probate Court, Judges' rooms, and other necessary accommodations of like character

The name of the building is derived from Chief Justice Osgoode, the first who held the office in Upper Canada The following is a list of all who have occupied the post, with the date of their appointment:—William Osgoode, 1792; John Elmsley, 1796; Henry Alcock, 1802; Thomas Scott, 1806; William Dummer Powell 1816; Sir William Campbell, Kt, 1824; Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart William Dummer Powell, the first Puisne Judge, was appointed in 1794, and Peter Russell was also appointed to the same office in the same year. John White first Attorney-General of Upper Canada, was appointed in 1792.

Pursuing our stroll through Queen and Adelaide streets we come upon Church street, at the corner of which stands out conspicuously

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

an institution which next deserves attention The institution was established in 1830, and was incorporated in 1847 The late Dr Baldwin,—father of the Hon Robert Baldwin—one of its most active supporters, was elected the first President The members, who averaged during the first fourteen years of its establishment about a hundred, originally occupied rooms in the old market building which were rented to them by the City Corporation at a nominal figure. In 1845 a new hall was erected, in connection with the City Fire Department, in the centre of the

Court House block at a cost of £500. Since that time the Institute had grown with the growth of the city, and it at present numbers 808 members. The library contains nearly 4,000 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with upwards of forty different newspapers and periodicals

The success of the institution encouraged the managers to hold exhibitions of specimens of art, manufacture, natural production, &c., which were continued annually for five successive years At length, however, the exhibitions, from their frequency, lost their novelty, it was therefore determined to hold them at longer intervals, which policy has been rewarded by increased success Classes for the study of Architectural and Ornamental Drawing and various scientific subjects were established, and since the commencement of the institute gratuitous weekly lectures have been delivered to audiences averaging weekly two hundred

In the year 1854 a splendid new hall was built by Messrs. Walton & Pim, at a cost, on completion, of not less than £10,000 The building which has a front both upon Church-street and Adelaide-street, is of white brick with stone dressing, and is one of the many representatives which the city affords of the talent of its designers, Messrs. Cumberland & Storm The building contains a large music hall, nearly a hundred feet in length, by half that distance in width, together with a commodious music gallery. It also contains a lecture theatre with raised semicircular seats to accommodate about five hundred persons, and a large reading room, a library, committee, and apparatus rooms, besides, on the first floor is office accommodation for renting, and in the basement are the housekeepers, apartments and a number of excellent class rooms

When arrangements were made for appointing Toronto as the Seat of Government, the authorities offered terms so advantageous that they were accepted, therefore the Institute will remain for some time longer in its old building The annual income of the Institute was, in 1841, £42 2s. 9d In the last year it was £858 5s 2½d In reference to the onward progress of the Institute, it has been well observed that " in the year 1845, the committee considered it a very heavy undertaking to erect a building at an expense of about £500; in 1854, the committee commenced a building which will cost upwards of £10,000 to finish it."

Let us now say a word of comment on our

CEMETERIES.

There are few, if any, of our local attractions which excel our Cemeteries, which are the Necropolis, the Potter's Field, St James's the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and many other similar places of interment; but of these the St James's Cemetery is the most beautiful This latter burial-place possesses, in fact, features of rare beauty, and of a kind which are in character with a resting place for the dead Situated at a distance from the centre of the city, it is not very numerously frequented, and thus it maintains an air of seclusion which is by no means unimpressive. Entering at the gate the visitor observes a large, grass-covered space of several acres' extent, in the centre of which is a mound, towards which many wooded paths converge. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and separate spaces are allotted for the various churches "The sculptured urn" and "animated bust" is seen on every hand: elegant, though mournful representatives of the might and majesty of manhood, and touching emblems of the strength of human affection, which surrounds with a halo of sacredness the memory of departed worth There is another peculiarity which may oftimes be observed—flowers strewn upon the graves This we regard as the tender execution of a fine, poetic impulse, whose consideration stops not with the flight of the "vital spark of heavenly flame;" an impulse which does not view

> The first dark day of nothingness,
> The last of danger and distress,

as the day on which respect should cease, and memory surrender her holy delights, but which dictates the preformance of those melancholy offices which mysterious Death in tenderness exacts: aye, though

> Decay's effacing fingers
> Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.

Crossing the mound, we come to a patch of bush, which skirts the edge of a sort of earth-cliff, and, beyond, a scene of surpassing beauty comes upon the sight. A large and hollow dell lies below, and develops itself gradually into a deep ravine, which wends in graceful curves until it reaches a narrow vale. No boisterous sound is heard, and as the loitering stroller

> Pursues the noiseless tenor of his way,

he realises the chaste beauty of the valley. Here solitude reigns supreme; and the silence is magical. Nought is heard save the occasional faint and distant hum of the busy town, the plaintiff cry of the "whip-poor-will," the merry laugh of the rippling rill, the woodpecker's tap in the dingle shade, or the "whisp'ring murmur" through the trees, which—oak, hemlock, pine, beach, fir, and reverend elm—rise on every side to a noble altitude.

These are a few of the many points of interest to delight the visitor, who should not see Toronto without threading the paths of St. James's Cemetery.

Returning from the Cemetery to the end of Parliament street, we arrive at

THE COUNTY GAOL.

We will, however, preface its description with a brief history of the old Court Houses. The first courts in York were held in the Parliament Buildings. After the war they were removed to a house built by a Mr. Ferguson, situated east of Yonge street, between Queen and

Richmond streets, near to where Mr. Cheney's foundry now stands. From that they were removed to the Court House, Church-street, now Ontario Hall. In April, 1824, was erected on what is now Toronto street, a building exactly the same in size and external appearance as the Court House, to be used as a gaol. These buildings were erected according to the plans of Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Ewart, by Mr. John Heyden, at the expense of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Home District. The price agreed on was £3890, but they cost before completion about £6000. At that time they were the only buildings on the Court House block, and they fronted on King-street. What is now covered by the Wellington buildings, formed an open square. The gaol used before this time was a large log building which stood a little back from the south side of King-street, near the lane opposite to what is now Toronto-street. It was surrounded with a picket fence and had a very gaol-like appearance. In 1837 the lots in front of the Gaol and Court House were sold, and entrances made to the buildings from Church and Toronto-streets. The City and district using the Gaol in common, it was soon found to be too small for the number of its occupants, and in 1840 a new building was erected by Mr. Harper, at the foot of Berkeley street. It is built in a radiating form after a plan drawn by J. G. Howard, Esq. It cost £16,000. The present gaol accommodation is understood to be insufficient for both city and county purposes, especially as regards the classification of prisoners, and in consequence the reformation of criminals cannot be successfully carried out It is proposed, to appropriate the share of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which falls to the Municipality, (about £14,000) to the erection of a suitable Gaol and Reformatory or House of Correction in connection with an Industrial Farm For this purpose the council have decided on purchasing 136 acres of land situated on the Don and skirting on the cemetery grounds, for which they are to pay to Mr Scadding, the proprietor, the sum of £10,000

It is about 60 years since the first person was executed in York The name of the criminal was Humphrey Sullivan, and his crime was that of uttering a forged bill

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

Is at present situated on Adelaide-street on a plot of ground originally granted to trustees by the Provincial Government, called the Gaol and Court House block It fronts 197 feet on Adelaide-street, and the extreme depth of the centre part of the building is about 94 feet The different courts have rooms on the second story, while the County Council chamber with committee rooms, and rooms for the different County officers, occupy the ground floor. The building is substantial, with cut stone dressings It was erected in 1852–3, and cost about £8,500; Fred Cumberland, Esq., was the architect, and Mr John Ritchey the contractor.

Warden of the County...... Jos Hartman, Esq., M.P.P.
Treasurer...................... J. S. Howard, Esq
Clerk .... John Elliot, Esq

SHERIFFS.

We have been supplied with the following list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of Sheriff at different times —1804, Joseph Willcocks, 1807, Miles McDonell, 1811 John Beikie; 1823, Samuel Ridout; 1827, William B. Jarvis; 1856, Frederick William Jarvis.

COLLEGES.

UPPER CANADA UNIVERSITY

In 1798, a grant of 549,000 acres of land was placed at the disposal of the local authorities in Upper Canada for the maintenance of educational establishments. Of this endowment up to 1826, 190,573 acres were disposed of by the Board of General Education, the proceeds of which apparently were applied to the support of Common and Grammar Schools. The remainder of the grant of 1798, amounting to 358,427 acres, was regarded as constituting that portion of the Royal gift intended for the support of a University.

This munificent endowment was allowed to lie untouched till the year 1827, when a Royal Charter was issued on the 15th of March, vesting the management of the College in a Council of nine members, viz., the Chancellor and President and seven Professors in arts and faculties, all of whom were to be members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and to subscribe the thirty-nine articles, the Bishop of the Diocese was to be visitor, and to have the power of disapproving bye-laws passed by the Council, and the President was to be a clergyman of the Church of England

The Charter met with very general disapprobation, and it was loudly demanded by Parliament and the people that it should be repealed, and the University established on a basis which would give equal privileges within its walls to all denominations.

After years of violent contest, a measure was passed by Parliament, and became law on the 4th March, 1837, which abolished all the tests relating to the Church of England, and provided that any Professor or Member of Council might be admitted, on declaring his belief in the Trinity. Some steps were then taken to put the College into active operation.

Mr. Thomas Young was appointed architect, and plans prepared for the erection of magnificent buildings at the head of the College Avenue, on the large estate of 168 acres secured as a site within the limits of the City. Tenders were advertised for in 1838, and Mr John Ritchey's accepted, for the sum of £49,294. The buildings were not proceeded with, however, until 1842, when the south east wing was erected at a total cost of

£16,907 It is a substantial stone building, constructed for the purpose of students' residences, and used for a brief period for that purpose The design is simple, in the Grecian Doric style, but, whatever was the reason, such was the cost of it, that to finish the whole establishment on the same scale, would have entailed an expense greater than even the large endowment of the College could bear. In 1842, the Parliament buildings were fitted up for the use of the College, at an expense of £4,831, 4s 2d, the larger part of this sum being expended on the college chapel, and in June 1843, the institution was opened for education with a large and efficient professorial staff

The charter of 1836, though an improvement on the former one, was not such as to secure for the institution the confidence of the public The presence of the Bishop at its head, give preponderence in its councils to the Episcopalian Church, a position which was improved in various ways to the advantage of that body A Theological Professor was appointed, and the attendance of students required at the Episcopal service in a chapel specially fitted up for the purpose. The agitation for further reform terminated in the passage of the Baldwin Act of 1849, which created no less than three distinct bodies, to regulate the affairs of the University; the Caput which was for the interior Government of the College, the Senate, to appoint professors and pass statutes for the general management, and the

Board of Endowment which had charge of the lands belonging to the trust. It likewise abolished all tests, altered the name of the institution from "King's College" to that of "Toronto University," and gave to other Colleges the privilege of becoming affiliated to it, in the manner of London University. Another act was, however, passed in 1853, which altered entirely all the arrangements. The bill provided that there should be no professorships in connection with the Toronto University, but that its functions should be limited to the examination of candidates from any learned institution, and granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, of law, and medicine; it also provided that the then Professor of Toronto University, should be transferred to a new institution, to be called University College, excepting the Professors of Medicine, whom it dismissed with a gratuity of a year's salary. The following is a list of the Professors and Officers:—

President, Rev. John McCaull, L L D, Rev. John McCaull, L L D., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Letters. Rev James Beaven, D D., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethicts. H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture. J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Daniel Wilson, L L D., Professor of History and English Literature. Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History. E. J. Chapman, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology. James Forneri, L L D., Professor of Modern Languages G T. Kingston, M A , Professor of Meteorology J. M Hirschfelder, Esq , Lecturer on Oriental Literature Rev. Arthur Wickson, M A , Classical Tutor Rev Alex Lorimer, Librarian

The annexed comprises desirable information respecting the admission of students to the College.—"Class 1, Matriculated Students; and matriculants; including all those under-graduates who pass the University matriculation examination, and pursue the course of studies required by the Senate in order to proceed to the degree of Master of Arts In the College they are termed matriculants, while still preparing for the first University examination, which those so designated generally take along with the more advanced class of students of two years' standing according to the options allowed by the University scheme The term matriculated students is applied to those who have honourably passed the first University examination; and this class of students alone wear the academics, or college gown and square cap Those who have passed the corresponding examinations in any University in her Majesty's dominions, are admissable to the same rank in the Toronto University. Class 2, Besides these, students wishing to avail themselves of the means of instruction which any of the college classes afford, without purposing to proceed to University degree, are admissable under the class of occasional students; and are free to choose such courses of lectures as are most conducive to their special purposes of study Candidates for admission as matriculated students, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and of having passed the matriculation examination of the University Matriculants, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and, in addition, to satisfy the Professors, on examination, that they have the requisite qualifications for entering on the course of study which they purpose pursuing Occasional students, are not required to pass any examination until the close of their first term, when such of them as wish to compete for prizes, are examined in the special subjects which they have selected Matriculated students and matriculants are required, during their attendance on lectures, to reside in licensed boarding houses, or in such other houses as have been selected by their parents or guardians, and approved of by the President of the College"

The Library contains a valuable collection of works in the different departments of science and literature The number of volumes exceeds 6000, and the selection has been made mainly with a view to their practical utility as books of reference

Connected with the College, is an extensive Museum of Natural History, which affords means of illustrating the Professors' lectures in the various departments of Zoology and Botany The Museum contains a very numerous collection of specimens, amongst which are many belonging to the Province, and a large stock of apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Chemical science

Several scholarships are granted in each department, the salaries of which amount to £30 each per year.

By the aid of a valuable authority we are enabled to subjoin the following facts in connection with

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

University Park originally consisted of park lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and comprised portions of the property of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Hon. J. Elmsley, Wm D Powell, Esq, and Sir J. B. Robinson,—in all 168 acres The first portion was deeded to the University in December, 1828, the remainder in May, 1829

About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government lately took possession of, with the view of erecting therein suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856 It comprises the portion west of Queen Street avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor General in council, by an order, bearing date 22nd February, last, authorised the Senate of the University, to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a Library and Museum. With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate took immediate action, procured plans, and commenced erecting a building of which the following is a brief description.—

The chief facades of the University building will be those of the south and east, the former of great and massive elevation for distant effect from the lake and town, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main Park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the buildings will approach the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 ft square, the north side of which will be left open to the Park. The main frontage on the south will be about 300 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre 120 feet in length, and comprising two stories, that on the ground being devoted to lecture rooms, the upper story to the library and museum, two noble rooms 80 by 36 feet each, with public and collegiate reading rooms attached. These, which may be called the public portion of the building, will be entered by the Tower, and by a central hall of the full height of the building, from which the library

and museum are approached to the right and left respectively. The east side of the building, 260 feet in length, will be entered by a subsidiary tower—approached over the ravine before mentioned. This wing and entrance will be devoted to the University, having Senate Chamber, Chancellor's, Vice Chancellor's and Registrar's rooms, lecture rooms and the Hall of Convocation, 90 by 38, of the full height. The west end of the quadrangle, about 200 feet in length, will comprise the student's residences, three stories in height, with a dining hall 56 by 34 on the centre, and having to the rear the necessary domestic offices, Steward's residence and the like.

The northern limits of the east and west wings respectively will be completed by the official residences of the President and Dean of the College, and at the south west angle of the whole structure will be erected the Chemical Laboratories, theatre and stores.

The general accommodation will be comprised in the lecture theatre and nine class rooms, with Professors' rooms attached, library and reading rooms, museum, with preparation and curator's rooms, Senate Chamber, Chancellor's rooms and other University offices. The Convocation Hall, President's and Dean's residence, quarters for 60 students with College dining hall and all necessary appurtenances.

The style adopted is Norman, with some approach in outline to the symmetry more identical with Ro-

manesque. This latter description, however, applies more particularly to the southern facade, in which the peculiar requisites of the building seem to have dictated a regularity of form, but which is departed from elsewhere, for the broken and more picturesque outline common to the latter system. The structure taken as a whole will be of massive character. The tower, unlike any other upon this continent with which we are familiar, being of that bold and simple form which seeks for effect rather from magnitude than detail. A large proportion of these buildings will be constructed in stone, but in some parts brick will be introduced. The large rooms including the library, museum and Hall of Convocation will have open timber roofs, and it is proposed in these to introduce sculpture and stained glass with a view to completion of effect.

It has been designed by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, and is being built by Messrs. Worthington Brothers.

The whole grounds around the new buildings and the observatory are to be laid out with walks and planted. Some 40 or 50 acres to the north of the Park are to be devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes with a view to a botanical garden.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE.

In the suburb of Yorkville, but within the limits of

the city, St Paul's church is being at present erected It is a neat stone building, and is intended to replace the present small wooden building The Rev S Givens is the Incumbent

TRINITY CHURCH

At the east end of the city, stands Trinity Church, a neat Gothic structure 78 ft by 50 ft., the corner-stone of which was laid by the Bishop, on the 20th of May, 1843 It was opened for divine service on the 14th of February, 1844 It has a gallery and an organ, and can accommodate about 400 persons It was designed by Mr H B Lane, and built by Mr. John Ritchey, The present Incumbent is the Rev A Sanson, who resides in a handsome parsonage house, lately erected to the west of the church

Adjoining the church is a neat Gothic school house, built by Enoch Turner, Esq and presented by him to the church It accommodates about 200 children

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

This is a very handsome building and stands in the west end of the city, on a lot of land presented by the late D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. It was erected in 1844 from a design by Mr. Lane. in the early English style It will accommodate 900 persons The tower and spire are 160 feet in height, and it is the first steeple seen by strangers entering the harbor from the west The present incumbent is the Rev. Stephen Lett, L L D

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The sum of £5000 sterling was presented in 1847, to the Bishop by an anonymous donor in the diocese of Ripon, in England, for the erection of a Free Church in the diocese of Toronto With this donation, a spacious and comfortable church was erected It is in the early English style of architecture, and cruciform in its shape It stands on Alice Street, a little west of Yonge Street, and at its western end are two turrets 80 feet high Its interior length is 156 feet, breadth across the nave 53 feet, across the transepts 91 feet On the south are sedilia for the clergy It can accommodate about 1000 sitters. In the northern transept is an organ. The present Incumbents and Assistant Minister are the Rev H Scadding, D D., and the Rev. S Darling

In connection with this church, are a group of buildings on its south-east corner, which comprise a school for boys, on the ground floor, and one on the upper floor for the girls, approached by two entrances There is, also, a small winter chapel for the daily service of the church. The material is white brick, with stone dressings. Messrs Worthington & Storm were the contractors for the brick and carpenter work respectively. The cost was about £1,000

WESLEYANS.

The first Methodist Society in Canada, was formed in

1790, by a missionary sent by the New York Conference. The first organized church in York was established in 1818, the meeting house being created on the south side of King Street, about forty feet west of Jordan Street. It was 20 feet back from the street, and was quite in the fields at the time of its erection. It was originally 40 feet square, but subsequently 20 feet were added to the south end.

ADELAIDE STREET CHURCH.

This church was built in the year 1842, on the corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

The church was justly considered the best and most commodious house of worship in Western Canada. It is of brick with stone basement, about 75 ft. by 54 ft., comfortably seated, with a large and commodious gallery, and the body of the church is calculated to hold, by crowding, somewhat over 1500, and of seating about 1200 persons.

GEORGE STREET CHURCH.

The next Methodist church erected in the city was the frame building fronting on George street. It was commenced under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, and finished, and galleries erected during the ministry of the Rev. John Barry, connected with the Wesleyan body in England and Lower Canada. When first put up it was 36 ft. by 40 with gallery, without basement;

subsequently on the union of the then Methodist Episcopal body of Upper Canada with the Wesleyan body in England in 1833, the chapel was for several years unused, until in 1840 the dissolution of the union referred to, induced those agreeing with the British Conference and holding their views, again to open this chapel and enlarge it, by carrying the east end out twenty feet

RICHMOND STREET CHURCH

The then existing church accommodation being found to be inadequate, a church was erected on a lot 100 by 175 feet, running south to Temperance street The building is 85 feet by 65, exclusive of the portico, and has a light, airy basement 11 feet high. Its cost was about £3,500, and it is capable of holding 2,600 persons.

QUEEN STREET CHAPEL

The same body of British Wesleyans erected a church on the south side of Queen street, near Brock street, on ground generously presented by the late Hon J. H Dunn. It has been twice enlarged since its erection.

It is designed in the Norman style, by Messrs Cumberland & Storm, having a bell cote on the main gable. It is now a large and handsome building; it was opened on 4th January, 1857.

YORKVILLE CHURCH

For the portion of the British society living north, a

chapel was erected in Yorkville, chiefly by the efforts of Joseph Bloor, Esq , at the cost of about £600 It was about the same size as that on Queen street, prior to its enlargement

What were called the British and the Canadian Wesleyans, were united into one body in 1846, and then all the churches which have been mentioned became attached to the present Conference A new church in connection with the body was opened at Yorkville in 1854 It is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with the first spire attached to a Methodist chapel in Toronto. It is about the same size on the ground as the Adelaide street church It is of white brick, with a gallery and a large basement lecture-room It cost about £4,400

ELM STREET CHAPEL

The next enterprise in connection with the Wesleyan body was the new church on Elm Street, which was opened on the 8th April, 1855. Its size is 88 feet by 47, and it is capable of seating comfortably nine hundred persons The exterior walls are covered with cement, and drawn in imitation of stone The architect was Joseph Sheard, Esq., and the builder, Mr Burrewes

EPISCOPAL METHODIST

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch who objected to the union with the British Conference,

formed themselves into a congregation and erected a chapel on Richmond-street between Yonge and Bay-streets They afterwards disposed of this building to the United Presbyterians and have now no church in Toronto

NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS.

The Methodist New Connexion originated in 1846, in a secession from the Canada Conference, which claimed a denominational partition of the University Endowment, while the British Wesleyans also claimed a share of the Clergy Reserves. Those who were opposed to all endowments, and thought that the laity should have a voice in the governing power of the church, left these bodies—obtained the use of the Mechanics' Institute—chose a preacher, a missionary agent from the same body in England, and organized a society on 26th May, 1846 The distinguishing feature of this body is, that popular representation is Scriptural, essential to the good of the church, and was practised in the early church

NEW CONNEXION METHODIST CHURCH

The Church is situated in Temperance-street, adjoining the Temperance Hall; is a handsome structure in the Gothic style, 45 feet by 85 The foundation stone was laid on the 25th August, 1856, and the Church was opened for public worship on 27th December of the same year. The Rev. J. Shuttleworth is the present minister.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

In 1829, Mr Wm Lawson, a Primitive Methodist preacher from England, settled in York, and commenced preaching in the market square. He formed a society which procured a missionary from England, and became connected with the English Primitive Methodist Church, in August, 1830. In 1837, they erected on Bay street a brick edifice at a cost of £700. They continued to occupy this building until 1854, when they sold it to John Dickson, Esq., for the sum of £1,250, and proceeded to erect a handsome chapel on Alice-street, which was opened for public worship in December, 1855. It is 70 feet long by 43 wide, and 27 feet in height, with a tower 90 feet high. It is capable of seating 710 persons, and cost £3,200. Mr Joseph Sheard, was the architect, Mr Coleman, the carpenter, Mr. Isaac White, the mason, Mr. Fleming, the carver, and Mr. McCausland the contractor for painting.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

There are two chapels occupied by the African Methodists, one in Richmond-street near York-street, which was got up principally by Willis Addison. It is rough-cast, and comfortably seated with about 30 by 40 feet area. It was commenced about 1833, but was long in hand in consequence of the poverty and disunion of its

members. The other is in Sayer Street, and is about the same size and of recent date.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Previous to 1820 there was no regular Presbyterian minister in the place. A Mr Cook, who came out from England, preached occasionally The first ordained minister was the Reverend James Harris, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland. He collected together a few Presbyterians in 1820, among whom were Messrs Jesse Ketchum, Colin Drummond, Joseph Rogers, John Ross, and others who are still residing in the city In 1821 a brick church was built on the ground now occupied by Knox's church, which was presented by Jesse Ketchum, Esq. It was 40 by 28 feet, and at that time about 250 attended Previous to this the Presbyterians worshipped in the Masonic Hall in Market lane. This church belonged to what was called the United Synod of Upper Canada, an organization which remained separate until the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1844

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

At a meeting of the adherents of the church of Scotland in the town of York, held on the 3rd March 1830, John Ewart, Esq , in the chair, it was, on the motion of Dr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr H Carfrae, unanimously resolved to take immediate steps for the erection of a place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland, and for the calling of a clergymen of that church to officiate therein as their minister

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

In pursuance of this resolution, St. Andrew's Church was erected, and the Rev Wm Rintoul, A M, was inducted as the first minister thereof on the 1st June, 1831 After an incumbency of three years, Mr Rintoul demitted his charge, and the church was declared vacant on the 4th June 1834 The next minister was the Rev William T Leitch, A.M, who was admitted to the pastoral charge of the congregation on the 15th July 1835, and officiated as minister of the church for seven years, when he tendered his resignation to the Presbytery, which was accepted, and the church declared vacant on the 17th August, 1842 Mr Leitch was succeeded by the Rev. John Barclay, D D, (the present incumbent) who having been previously ordained by the Presbytery of Ayr in Scotland, was inducted as minister of St Andrew's church by the Presbytery of Toronto on the 6th December, 1842.

This church is situated on the corner of Church and Adelaide-streets The ground was purchased from the Magistrates of the old Home District in May 1830, and consists of 78 by 97 feet, costing £450 The foundation stone was laid by Mr Thomas Carfrae, Junr, on the 24th June 1830 In 1840 it was enlarged, and a spire added, which, with other improvements, make it a neat and commodious building It is now the oldest church in existence in Toronto

In 1844, the year after the disruption in the Church of Scotland in Scotland, those in Canada who sympathized with the principles for which the Free Church party contended, separated themselves from all ecclesiastical connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and designated themselves the Presbyterian Church in Canada A division, therefore, followed in St Andrew's Church The parties who seceded from the establishment, became connected with the congregation on Richmond-street The body thus formed became the Free Church, and called the Rev Dr Burns to be their pastor The church was enlarged by the addition of a frame structure, the congregation not being prepared to erect a permanent building The whole edifice was destroyed by fire, however, on the 1st May, 1847, and measures were immediately taken for the erection of

KNOX'S CHURCH

The foundation stone of Knox's church was laid on the 21st Sept., 1847, and it was opened for worship on the 3rd Sept , 1848

This building is much admired for the beautiful proportion of its tower and spire, which are of an extremely rich character, and 180 feet high ; the style of the building is of the early decorated English-gothic-architecture. The walls are of white brick with cut stone dressings; the interior has a very pleasing effect which is heightened by a very rich and costly pulpit and canopy, and precentor's desk and screen to the vestment rooms, on an elevated platform, over which, under a richly decorated arch, is a fine rose window of stained glass. The church, with its galleries round three sides, gives an accommodation of 1,300 sittings. Exterior dimensions, 104 by 70 feet.

The architect was Wm. Thomas, Esq.; and McBean & Witbrow were the contractors. The total cost was £6,000. Its bell is noted for its fine tone. Rev. Dr. Burns was inducted to the charge of the congregation on the 23rd of May, 1845, and on being appointed to the chair of "Church History and the Evidences," resigned his pastorate in 1856. The Rev. Alexander Topp, from Edinburgh, was inducted to the pastoral charge on Sunday, Sept. 19th, in this year.

SECOND FREE CHURCH.

The second Free Presbyterian congregation was formed in January, 1851. It met first in the Temperence Hall, Temperance street. In June, 1852, they called the Rev. Robert Irvine of St. Johns, N.B., to be pastor, and in March, 1853, the church on George street, built by the Wesleyans and purchased from them by the Unitarian body, was bought from the latter end was used by the congregation under the name of Cooke's Church. The Rev. Mr. Irvine having removed to Hamilton in May, 1854, the congregation was vacant until the settlement of the Rev. And. Marshall, on the 8th of August, 1856. Mr. Marshall was formerly minister of Cladymore, County Armagh, Ireland, and came out to New Brunswick as a missionary in the beginning of the year, 1856. The Rev. Mr. Gregg, succeeded Mr. Marshall, and is the present minister.

The increase of the congregation, rendering greater accommodation necessary, they purchased a lot on the corner of Queen and Mutual streets, and have just completed the erection of a new building. The structure is from designs by William Thomas, Esq., architect, and is in the Lombard style, much used in Europe in the 12th century. It is built of brick, with the best white brick face work, with moulded brick dressings, corbels and cornices of ornamental design, and has two towers and spires on the front, one on each side of the centre gable, and porch and three front entrances. The interior has galleries of three sides, open timber roof of stained pine, with ornamental principals, enclosed platforms with pulpit, precentor's desk, and robing room at the back, approached from back entrances and staircase to vestry. The basement is used for a Sunday school, and is of the whole size of the church, with entrances front and rear. The dimensions are as follows —Church inside 78 feet 6 inches by 51 feet. Height from floor to ceiling 45 feet. Total frontage 66 feet. Total length 102 feet. Height of spire 112 feet. It is intended to accommodate 900 sitters. The contractor for mason work was Mr. Worthington; for carpenter work Mr. G. K. Burrows; and for painting Mr. McCausland; plaster work Mr. Redding; estimated cost £4,000.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The first organization of the United Presbyterian Church was formed in the year 1838. The congregation met for a time in the March street Baptist chapel, and called the Rev. J. Jennings to be minister, who was inducted 9th July, 1839. In May 1840, they rented the Methodist Episcopal church on Richmond street, and finally purchased it in 1841. In 1848 it was too small for the congregation, and a fine new church was erected on the corner of Richmond and Bay streets. It is in the perpendicular English-gothic style of architecture, of white brick and cut stone dressings, having a square tower at the west end, with octagonal termination and rich pinnacles, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Thomas, Esq., architect. It has accommodation for 900 persons, and cost about £3,000. The builders were Messrs. Metcalfe, Forbes & Co. Mr Jennings is still pastor.

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation was first organized, and until lately worshipped in the old Mechanics' Institute. The Rev. Dr. Taylor is the pastor. The new building, at the corner of Victoria and Gould streets, is of white brick and freestone, in the late first-pointed style of English architecture. It consists of a single nave 80 feet by 42 feet inside, with a broad-pointed roof of good pitch. There is a tower and spire at the north-west angle, 160 feet high. The spire is covered with slate of a light green colour. The side walls are pierced with mullioned and traceried windows of two lights each, with quatrefoil heads. This window, with the exception of the hood and sills, is entirely of brick-work, executed in a very neat style of workmanship. The whole of the windows and doors have stone lable or hood mouldings, with carved dropstone terminations. The buttresses are massively treated with fine steep weatherings. Internally the church present as clear space, there being no galleries, save a narrow one over the vestibule at the end. The seats are arranged in three columns, with two passages, for the sake of economizing space. The cost of this edifice will be £3,300. Mr. Walton was the bricklayer, and Mr. Plenderleith the carpenter. The slating of the spire was executed by Messrs. Mitchell, Rennie and Duthie. It was opened for worship on 11th January, 1857.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS

The Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Toronto was organized on the 21st of October, 1851. The people adhering to the denomination were mostly immigrants and very much scattered through the Upper Province, and the Church in Scotland sent out at various times missionaries to labour amongst them Through their instrumentality fellowship meetings, or praying societies, were organized in Carlton Place, Ramsay, Perth, Galt, Guelph, Oneida and other places In Toronto there was one in existence about 15 years previous to the organization of the congregation, the members being frequently visited by Rev. James McLachlan and Rev Thomas McKeachie, who were sent out as missionaries by the home Synod—the former about 20 years ago and the latter in 1843. Rev. Thomas Hannah from the Reformed Presbyterian church in the United States also visited. Mr. McKeachie was soon removed by death Rev John McLachlan was next sent out by the home Synod to supply the missionary field in his place He resided in this city, and the people here received the greater part of his labours until 1850, when he left the body and connected himself with the Free Church About that time the members, with the concurrence of the Synod in Scotland, made application to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in the United States to be taken

under its care. Their application was successful, and as a consequence, the Society here was organized into a congregation at the time specified, and a call was made upon Rev. R. Johnston, the present pastor, who was then, and still is, a member of the Rochester Presbytery. Before the church in James street was erected and opened in the beginning of 1853, the people at an early period, met occasionally at Coyne's School house, Sayer street, and subsequently for a length of time, in the Old Mechanics' Institute.

The new church is situated on the corner of James and Louisa streets, west of Yonge street. It is a neat plain frame building, rough-cast, having a broad cornice and arched windows, and an excellent stone basement. It was erected in the fall of 1852, and opened for public worship on the 6th February, 1853. It was designed by Joseph Sheard, Esq., and is capable of about 450, and cost £600.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational body commenced public religious services in Toronto, August 31st, 1834, in the old Masonic Hall, Colborne street. A church of 19 members was formed on November 23, by the Rev. W. Merrifield, who came from Brampton, Cumberland, England. He returned to England in April, 1835. In consequence of the visit of Drs. Reed and Matheson from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Colonial mission was formed, one of whose earliest proceedings was to send the Rev. J Roaf, minister of Wolverhampton, England, to conduct the Society's operations in Western Canada In the fall of 1837, Mr Roaf arived in Toronto, and took charge of the church. The Methodist chapel in George street, now used by the second Presbyterian congregation, was rented and used until the opening of the new chapel on the 1st January, 1840. This was erected on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, and was a neat and commodious edifice, 40 by 80 feet, capable of seating about 700 persons, with basement for Sabbath school It was brick, faced with plaster made of white marble dust, and cost (exclusive of land) about £2,500. This church was burnt down 25th February, 1855

ZION CHAPEL.

Zion chapel is erected at the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets. It is in the Lombard style of architecture. The building is of brick throughout, with Ohio stone dressings. The tower and spire are on the north-west angle, forming a conspicuous object when entering the city from King street west It is divided into five bays, with a two-light semicircular-headed window in each, with square buttresses between, with stone set-offs, and dying into the brick corbel table under the eaves The interior is fitted up with galleries on three sides, and the ground floor has centre and side aisles, and large entrance lobby in front, containing staircases to the galleries. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the principals from columns each way, and stained The dimensions are 95 by 50 feet through the walls The height of the spire and tower from the side walk to the vane is 166 feet The builder was Mr. John Worthington; the carpenter Mr Robert Wishart, the painter and glazier, Mr. G. V. Porter; the plasterer Mr. R. Foster It cost £4,304

This building was opened for worship on the 26th September last, when the Rev. T. S. Ellerby was formally installed as Pastor in room of Mr Roaf, who resigned his office some time ago

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Was organized in February, 1849, being at first composed of 23 members, seceding from the Congregational Church under the Rev. John Roaf's care The Rev. Archibald Geikie, was then chosen pastor, and continued so till March 1853. For some time there was no regular pastor The Rev. F. H. Marling was settled in October, 1854. The building is of wood, and roughcast. It has recently been enlarged, and now seats 300 persons. A building for lecture room and vestry is in course of erection at the rear Size of lot 50 feet front by 80 feet. Main building 62 feet by 34 feet; addition, 50 feet by 17 feet. The building was erected upwards of 20 years since, by the Episcopal Methodists, and was for many years occupied by the United Presbyterian Church (Rev J. Jennings). On their vacating it, the present occupiers purchased it for £300, and have laid out £500 in improvements. Estimated value £1200.

BAPTISTS.

About the year 1822, a few persons, chiefly from Scotland, organized a church on what are generally called Scotch Baptist principles, and met sometimes in private houses and at other times in school houses. In the year 1827 the Rev Alex Stewart removed from Esquesing to Toronto, and was appointed president of the church.

In November 1829, a lot was purchased on Stanley street for the erection of a church by Mr H. M Moseley, and in 1831 the building was opened for public worship.

In 1838, the congregation was dissolved through the occurrence of various untoward events; and several months elapsed before an effort was made to supply its place. Application was, however, made to the Baptist Colonial Missionary Society in England to send them out a minister, and in compliance with it, the Rev. W. H. Coombs was sent to Toronto in July, 1840. The church then consisted of thirteen members. Under the charge of Mr. Coombs, and after him, of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Fyfe, the church continued to grow in numbers, and it was determined to provide a better place of meeting, the situation of the old one being inconvenient, and the house small. A lot was procured on Bond-street and a church erected in the Grecian style, after the design of Mr. Sheard It was opened for public worship in June, 1848. The Rev. James Pyper succeeded Mr Fyfe in October 1848, and under his ministry the congregation continuing to increase, the chapel was doubled in the accommodation for sitters, by an addition to the rear which gave it the form of letter T, and by the erection of galleries. Its interior arrangements are very good, and the decorations handsome Mr. Pyper having left, the Rev. Mr. Fyfe returned, and was installed as pastor, on the 1st October, 1855

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The African Baptist Church was erected in 1840, on the corner of Queen and Victoria-streets The late Mr Christian was long pastor of this Church. It is a neat little building 45 feet by 50, and cost about £500

ROMAN CATHOLIC

ST PAUL'S CHURCH

On the 2nd December 1822, a deed of ten acres was given for the first Roman Catholic Church in Toronto. It was built the succeeding year on Power street, at the east end of the city, by Mr John Ewart It is a plain brick building

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The church on Power street sufficed for the use of the Roman Catholics, until 1845, when the large building on the corner of Church and Shuter streets was commenced. This is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in the city, being capable of accommodating about 3,000 persons. It is in the early decorated style of English-gothic architecture, built of white brick and cut-stone dressings, of fine bold proportions, being 200 feet in length, by 90 in width, and, with the transepts, making a total width of 115 feet exterior dimensions. Its bold, rich style of architecture, combined with simplicity of form, gives great grandeur in general effect; the windows are large, and filled with rich tracery of great variety, the eastern window of seven lights being 36 feet high and 18 feet wide; the transepts have fine large rose windows, with rich canopied niches in the gables. The building is wholly under one roof, forming in the interior a nave 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 66 feet in height, with piers and arches, trifonium and rich ceiling. The side aisles are 180 feet long, by 20 feet wide, and 48 feet high, with a gallery at the west end. The building was commenced in the year 1845, and finished in 1847. The tower and spire, which are not yet completed, will be 250 feet high, of a rich character; the parapet of the tower has in the centre of each face a niche, designed for a statue of St. Michael.

Contractor, Mr John Harper; estimated cost £20,000

The Bishop's House, nearly adjoining on the north side of the Cathedral, is built in a style of architecture to correspond with the Cathedral, which gives a good effect Both were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of W. Thomas, Esq., architect

Bishop Power who was the first Roman Catholic Bishop was succeeded in 1849 by the present occupant of the Episcopate, Count Charbonnel

ST MARY'S CHURCH

This church was erected on Bathurst street, in 1851, by Messrs. Bowden and Ardagh In 1854, an addition was made to it by Mr Hey, architect. The edifice which is large, but not elegant, has been partly taken down and is in course of further enlargement

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC

This body erected a chapel in the year 1836, a little to the west of, but having its entrance from Bay street, between King and Adelaide The Rev. George Ryerson has been the clergyman from its establishment

UNITARIAN

This society was first organised July 9th, 1845, in the chapel purchased from the Methodist body in George street. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Adams, who was settled August 21st, 1845 He remained but one year and was succeeded by the Rev Mr Dall, who resigned in July, 1854 The church in George street having been sold in 1853, a new one was erected on Jarvis street after the design of Mr. Thomas It is in the early decorated Gothic style, 46 feet by 76, contains 382 sittings, and cost about 2,500. The Rev. Prof Hincks and Rev Mr. Scott, have officiated since.

DISCIPLES.

The congregation of Disciples commenced meeting in this city in the year 1827 The house in which they now meet was erected in 1839 It is a small building situated on Shuter street between Victoria and Bond streets.

GERMAN LUTHARIANS

The German Lutheran Church on Bond street is a plastered building from the design of W. Thomas, Esq., and has been put up by the untiring zeal of the few Germans of the Lutheran Church resident here. The church is 60 feet long by 37 feet broad, providing accommodation at the end for the Pastor; and there are vestry and class-rooms It is fitted up with organ gallery, chancel or communion recess, pulpit, &c., and with open timber roof stained, and on the exterior has projecting porches and dash perforated barge boards

OUR SCHOOLS.

The success of a country is in a great measure dependent upon the amount of intelligence which its inhabi-

tants possess, and it is no less important for the prosperity of a nation that it should foster and encourage the promotion of an efficient educational system, than it is to have an honest, independent, and just administration of affairs The young are the hope of the aged, and in their hands must be confided those trusts and those responsibilities which are held by their forefathers, before time hurries them from the stage Education, and not chance discovery, has in the main occasioned the developement of the resources of nature, and has almost invariably matured the achievements of art; and to to imbue with high moral principle and indoctrinate with learning the youth of our present age is to exalt the position and strengthen the sinews of coming generations. Due attention has been given to educational requirements in this city, and the system of teaching, under able instructors, together with the commodious and handsome school buildings which have been erected, give abundant and ennobling testimony of the truth of its inhabitants to the chief interests of its rising youth An examination of our school institutions is easily effected, and the gratification and instruction which is thus afforded induces us to recommend the reader to avail himself of the opportunity which, by official courtesy, is presented. We will here furnish facts connected with our Grammar schools, commencing with the

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Upper Canada College or the Royal Grammar School, was founded in the year 1829, by an order of the Provincial Government, vesting the government of the institution in a Board of managers, designated the President, Directors and Trustees of Upper Canada College The endowment consisted of Russell Square,—the present site and grounds of the College—containing 9 acres, and lands in different townships to the amount of 43,-994¼ acres In addition to the above landed endowment, the College received an allowance from Government, of £200 stg. in 1830, £500 stg in 1831 and £1000 stg. per annum since From 1829 until March 1833, it was managed by its own Board of Directors and Trustees; the management was then transferred to the governing body of the University, by which it has been directed since.

The College buildings were completed in January 1831 Seven years later, on the retirement of Dr. Phillips, the Rev Dr McCaull was installed Principal, and remained in that position until he was appointed Vice-President of King's College The Principal next appointed was Mr. F. W. Barron, M.A., who held the office until his retirement in 1856 The following is a list of assistant masters:—Principal, Rev. W. Stennett, M.A.; First Classical Master, Rev. H Scadding, D.D.; Mathematical Master, James Brown, M.A.; Second

Classical Master, W. Weed, M.A.; Third Classical Master, Geo M. Evans, M.A ; French Master, M. de St. Remy; First English Master, M. Barrett, M.D ; Sec English Master, C. Thompson; Commercial Master, J. Dodd; Ornamental Drawing, E. C. Bull; Singing Master, H. Cameron; Instrumental Music, A. Meul

The College consists of one large brick building with suitable class-rooms; and on either side of it stand houses for the different masters The grounds around it are extensive and tastefully laid out It was built by Mr Priestman, from plans prepared by Mr. J. G. Chewett, at a cost of upwards of £20,000

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

As early as 30 years ago, this school was regarded as a necessary part of a national system of education in Upper Canada, but it was not until the Rev. Dr Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, presented a "Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada, that anything of real practical importance was affected. This was printed in the year 1846, and contained a plan by which the object sought for could be attained. The Legislature gave effect to the recommendations of the report and £1,500 was appropriated for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant of £1,500 for the support of the Normal School, and placing it under the management of a Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

The Board, on its appointment in July, 1846, procured permission to occupy the Government House until proper buildings could be erected; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Normal School for Upper Canada was opened on the 1st November, 1847. The removal of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, necessitated the removal of the School to some other premises, and the adoption of measures for the erection of buildings for the Institution. The Legislature in 1850 appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by the Earl of Elgin, and the premises were formally opened by a public meeting, in the theatre of the Institution, on the 24th November, 1852. The establishment consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture, the latter, the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are teachers-in-training, whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal School, the teachers-in-training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care—in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangement, to be the model for all the public schools of the Province

Educational Department—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D D, chief superintendent of schools J G Hodgins, M A, deputy superintendent of schools

Council of Public Instruction—Hon S B Harrison, Q.C, Rev Egerton Ryerson, C.D., Right Rev A F De Charbonnel, Rev H. J Grasett, B D, Hon J C Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P., J S Howard, Rev J Jennings, D.D., Rev A Lillie, D.D, Rev J Barclay, D D, and the Presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto J G Hodgins, M A, recording clerk

Normal and Model School Teachers—T J Robertson, head master; F. W. Barron, M A, second master; A. McCallum, teacher of book-keeping; W. Hind, teacher of drawing, T Cooper, teacher of vocal music; (Hullah's system;) H Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics; A. McCallum, master of Boy's School; Dorcas Clark, mistress of Girl's Schools

The buildings are situated upon the centre of an open square of about seven acres and a half of ground purchased from the Hon. P McGill, for the sum of £4500, bounded on the north by Gerrard Street, on the east by

Church-street, on the south by Gould-street; and on the west by Victoria-street The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business parts of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake The principal Norman-School building is 184 feet 4 inches frontage, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of 85 feet four inches The front is in the Roman Doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilasters of the full height of the building, with pediment surmounted by an open Doric cupola, of the extreme height of 95 feet The principal entrance is in this front; those for the male and female students being placed at the east and west sides respectively. In the centre of the building is a large central hall (open to the roof, and lighted by a lantern,) with a gallery around it which is used for a lecture Hall and for the annual examinations. The body of the theatre will accommodate 470 persons and the gallery 150. The class rooms are large and well-ventilated; there is accommodation for a library, museum, and laboratory; and the Superintendent of Education has a range of offices on the first floor, on which, also, the depository for public school books and maps is situated. The Model School is 175 feet 6 inches, by 59 feet, divided into sections, each containing one large room, 56 feet 6 inches by 33 feet, capable of accommodating 200 children, with four small class rooms adjoining it, about 18 feet by 15 feet 6 inches each. These schools will together accommodate 400 children. The whole building is warmed by hot air.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

Was established in 1807. It had various incumbents, and generally maintained its reputation as an efficient school. In 1839, Mr. Crombie was appointed Principal, and retained this office till his death in 1853. In 1816, Dr. Strachan who had succeeded Dr. Stuart as master in 1812, received from the County Funds, the sum of £200 to aid in building a new school house for the Home District. He received an additional sum of £200 in 1817 besides £60 for rents for temporary rooms; the present building is, therefore, in its 40th year. Small grants, varying according to circumstances, are annually given by the Government and by the City Council.

COLLEGES.—(*Continued*)

TRINITY COLLEGE

The corner-stone of this College was laid on the 30th April, and the inauguration ceremonies took place on the 15th January, 1852. The erection of the building is mainly owing to the energy and perseverance of the Bishop of Toronto, who, on the passing of Mr. Baldwin's Act of 1849, established the University of Toronto, and depriving King's College of its sectarian character, addressed the clergy and laity, urging them to commence a new collegiate institution for the church. Besides these efforts, His Lordship in the year 1850 visited England, and succeeded in raising a sum of money, there and in Canada, sufficient to justify the commencement of the edifice The tenders for a building to cost £8,000 were advertised for in the year 1851, and Mr. Kivas Tully's design was accepted. Messrs. Metcalf, Wilson, and Forbes contracted for the building at £7,845

The building is in the third period of painted English architecture which prevailed in the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries Front 250 feet in length, 53 feet east and west. It comprises chapel, library, refectory, museum, class and Professor's rooms, private residences for two Professors besides the Provost's—apartments for 80 students and accommodation for domestics, enclosing a quadrangle 170 by 120 feet, to be laid out with walks and grass plots and a fountain in the centre. Principal entrance in the centre through a handsome porch of cut stone, and immediately over is a handsome bay window and ornamented gable to correspond with the porch Cut stone bay windows are also introduced in each wing, with three light lancet windows and ornamental gables, in style of the centre building At each of the projecting angles there are octagonal and diagonal buttresses, with canopies and pinnacles and ornamented with bosses, creepers and crockets. The centre building is surrounded by a handsome turret, which lights the library and is also used as a belfry. There are smaller turrets in each of the wings which are useful in lighting the passages on the upper floor, and serve as ventilators. Material is of white brick, made at Yorkville, the eave mouldings, pinnacles, canopies, coping and finishing round the windows and doors are of cut stone The stone was imported from Cleveland, Ohio. The roofs are covered with slate from Whitehall on lake Champlain On the ground or first story, ranging from 9 to 12 feet in height, are 50 apartments On the second floor 69 apartments including entrance hall. On third floor about 70 apartments including library, now used as a chapel. Terrace wall extending across the front at an elevation of 5 feet to be completed for promenade

THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

Confers no degrees without the candidate declaring on oath that he is truly and sincerely a member of the United Churches of England and Ireland.

The Offices are:—Chancellor—The Hon Sir John B Robinson, Bart.—elected in 1853 Vice-Chancellor—The Provost of Trinity College, 1853

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and two Masters of Arts to be elected annually by Convocation at the first meeting in the Michaelmas term All candidates for the degree of B A., must be matriculated students of Trinity College, and have kept nine complete terms

Trinity College was, in 1851, constituted a body corporate. The following gentlemen compose the corporation :—The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto Trustees—Rev. A. J. Grasett, B D ; G. W Allan, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq. Treasurer—Hon. George Crookshank. Council—Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., the Provost of Trinity College, Professor Vankoughnet, the Ven. J. Okill Stuart, the Ven A N Bethune, D D., the Rev. H J Grasett, B.D, G. W. Allan, Esq , John Arnold, Esq., Lewis Moffatt, Esq , The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, Sir Allan MacNab, M P.P , Professor Kendall, and Professor Bovell — Secretary—Charles Megrath, Esq

The Library contains about 3000 volumes A Museum is in course of preparation. There are several scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £50, and tenable for one year to three.

Professorial Staff—Provost—Geo. Whittaker, M. A. ; Professor in Divinity—The Provost ; Prof. Mathematics —E. K Kendall, M.A. ; Prof. of Classics—J. Ambrey, M.A ; Classical Lecturer—A. G. Broughall, B A , Prof of Law—P. M Vankoughnet, D.C.L ; Professor Chemistry—H Y. Hind, M.A Prof of Music—G W. Strathy, M.B.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter bearing date 16th July 1852.

KNOX'S COLLEGE.

On the formation of the Free Church in Canada, it was resolved to commence a Theological Institution in which might be trained a native ministry to supply the wants of the Provinces. It was found that ministers sufficient to meet the spirtual necessities of the country could not be induced to emigrate to Canada. Besides that some of those who did come were found unqualified, from previous habits and associations, to perform the peculiar duties which in this country necessarily devolve upon them. The charge of the Theological Institution was offered to the Rev. Henry Esson of Montreal, who had been a zealous friend of education, and who had much experience in teaching. He was assisted in the Theological department by the Rev. Andrew King, of Glasgow, who had come out to Canada as a Deputy from the Free Church.

A small house was taken temporarily in James-street and opened in November 1844. The number of students soon after the opening was 14, one half of them being Theological students from Queen's College, Kingston. Dr. Burns, in 1845, brought from Scotland about 2000 volumes, the nucleus of a library for the infant College. The session of 1845-6 was conducted by Rev. Dr. Willis, Rev. Dr. Burns, and Rev. Mr. Esson. The Divinity Hall was next removed to Adelaide-street, and afterwards, to the large building lately forming

Sword's Hotel on Front street. It being then found desirable to procure a permanent building, in 1855 Elmsley Villa on Grosvenor-street, the property of the late Colonel Macaulay, and occupied from 1849 to 1851 by the Governor General, was bought for the sum of £5,500; an acre of ground surrounding it was included in the purchase. The situation is elevated, and the building spacious. The addition of a large wing, 60 by 52 feet, has been lately made, giving accommodation for a large dining hall, 38 by 52 feet, with pantries and closets, and 28 large bed rooms. This wing is three stories above ground.

At various periods the late Rev. Alex. Gale, Rev. Mr. McCorkle, Rev. Mr. Lyall and Rev. Mr. Laing were connected with the Institution, and the present Professors are as follows:—Professor of Theology, Rev. Dr. Willis. Mental and Moral Philosophy—Rev. G. P. Young. Church History and the Evidences—Rev. Dr. Burns. Classical Tutor—Mr. Jas. A. Smith. The average annual number of students who have attended the classes during the thirteen years it has been in operation, is about 45.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church was opened in London in 1842. Professor Proudfoot being appointed tutor. It was removed to Toronto in 1849. Professor Proudfoot died in 1851, and was succeeded by Dr. Taylor (from Auchtermuchty in Fifeshire, Scotland) in 1852. The fourth session since the commencement in Toronto, was opened on the 21st October, with an address by Professor Taylor, in the Mechanic's Institute Hall. The average number of students in attendance is twelve.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMISH COLLEGE.

This structure was erected from a design by Wm. Hay, Esq., by the Roman Catholic Society of St Basil, at Clover Hill. Its form is an irregular quadrangle, measuring 250 feet by 200 feet. The chapel, 135 feet by 60 feet, is on the north west angle of the square; several class rooms occupy the north and east sides, which contain also a spacious refectory. On the south-east angle is a hall, a large building and in front is a low cloister which continues round the quadrangle. The kitchens and domestic offices are in the rear. Part of the chapel is 100 ft. by 50, and one side of the quadrangle are nearly finished, at a cost of about £6,000. The cost of the whole will amount to about £20,000. Messrs. Snarr and Walsh are executing the brick and wood work. The new church was opened for worship on the 16th November, 1856.

CONGREGATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institution has for its object the education of suitable young men for the Congregational ministry in Canada. The course of instruction—to which four

academical years of eight months each are devoted—embraces the following branches, viz: mental and moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, theology, Biblical criticism and interpretation, Jewish antiquities, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, the original languages of the Scriptures, and the classics. Provision is made by occasional assistance, for the instruction of students in other studies, such as mathematics, French and German when their progress justifies their engaging in them. It is also within the powers of the committee (whenever the funds and other requisites seem to allow of it,) to assist the students in attending classes or seeking honours or degrees in the University.

The Institute was formerly opened in Toronto, September 1st, 1840, with four students, the Rev. Adam Lillie being tutor, who has continued to preside over it. The classes annually commence thier studies for the year about the middle of October, that for 1856–7 numbers eight students. The premises occupied by the Institute are situated on Adelaide street, near Nelson street, and contain a library and lecture-room, a tutor's private room, &c.

Since its commencement, 33 have gone forth to preach the gospel; of these, about 23 are now actively engaged in the work,—21 in Canada, five in the United States, and two in connection with another body in this country, and about five have returned to secular engagements

THE CANADA COMPANY

The office of the Canada Company in Canada is in Toronto This Company was incorporated in 1826, and has continued to operate since that date They advertise at present about 300,000 acres of land for sale in Upper Canada, in blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 acres each. They are offered by way of lease for ten years, with a right of purchase; or for sale, cash down The value of their lands has increased enormously within a few years *Chief Commissioner*—Frederick Widder, Esq *Assistant Commissioner*—W. B Robinson, Esq, M P P

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The fire and Life Assurance Companies having their head offices in Toronto, are :—

1. British America Assurance Company, incorporated in 1833, capital £100,000, office, corner of Church and Court streets. Managing Director,—J W. Birchall.

2. The Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company: established in 1837, office, corner of King and Nelson-streets; Secretary,—John Rains

3. Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto: incorporated in 1849, capital £500,000; office, Toronto street, Secretary and Manager,—E T Dartnell

4 WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY; incorporated in 1850, capital £100,000, office—corner of Church and Colborne-streets; Secretary—Robt. Stanton.

5 PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY; incorporated 1855, capital £100,000; office, 54 King-street, Secretary and Manager,—H. W. Smith.

In addition to these are some twenty branches of different British and American offices having their head offices elsewhere.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

THE TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY, the first established in Toronto, commenced operations in 1845. Its business, which was wound up last year, proved profitable.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY began in 1855; office in Toronto-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—J. H. Mason.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY; incorporated in 1848; office in Jordan-street. Secretary and Treasurer,—E. Shortiss.

ONTARIO BUILDING SOCIETY; incorporated in 1850, office in Colborne-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—N. Gatchell.

SECOND PEOPLE'S BUILDING SOCIETY—began operations in 1853; office on Front-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—Chas. Stotesbury.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING SOCIETY, began 1853, office on King-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—J. Maulson.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY: established in 1856, office on the corner of King and Church-streets; Secretary and Treasurer,—Jas. Fraser.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY—began in 1851, office, corner of King and Nelson streets; Secretary and Treasurer,—John Rains.

NEW PROVIDENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. office, 45 King-street east; Secretary and Treasurer,—W. H. Smith.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS

There can be no hesitation in affirming that there is no stronger indication of the social and intellectual progress of society in Toronto than may be found in the fact of the number of Daily and Weekly issues from the newspaper press, and the local and general influence which they possess. The importance of the press in stamping the character and directing the current of public thought, and its vast political power is manifested in the position which it maintains, and is reflected

in the minds of almost every intelligent person. It has been instrumental in abolishing corruptions and in awakening the masses from slumbering apathy, and much of the success which may be predicted for Canada may be laid to the account of its newspaper press, which all feel with Junius is the palladium of the social, religious, civil and political rights of an Englishman. The first newspaper published in Upper Canada was the *Canada Gazette*, printed at Niagara, then named Newark, in 1793, by Louis Roy. On the removal of the Government to Toronto the *Gazette* establishment followed.

The papers which afterwards exercised a considerable influence on the politics of the country, were: the *Observer*, which was published by Mr. Cary in 1820; the *Canadian Freeman* by Mr. Collins, about the same time; the *Colonial Advocate*, by Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie, in 1823; the *Christian Guardian*, in 1828; the *Patriot*, by Mr. Dalton in 1830; the *Courier*, by Mr. Gurnett, in 1831; the *Correspondent*, by Mr. Jas. King, in 1833; the *Constitution*, by Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie; the *Examiner*, by Mr. Hincks, in 1837, and afterwards by Mr. James Leslie; the *Herald*, by Messrs. Rogers and Thompson, in 1840; the *British Colonist*, by Mr. Hugh Scobie, in 1839.

The following are the papers published at present in Toronto:

The Christian Guardian, commenced in 1828, is published, by the Methodist Conference, weekly.

The Mirror, begun in 1836, is published weekly by the trustees of Mr C Donlevy, the late proprietor, since the recent death of that gentleman

The *Atlas*, begun on Friday, July 9, 1858, is published by Messrs Thompson & Co., daily and weekly

The Colonist commenced in 1838, by Mr Hugh Scobie, is published by Messrs. Daniel Morrison & Co, daily, and weekly

The Globe, commenced in 1844, is published by Mr Geo Brown, M P P, daily, tri-weekly and weekly

The Leader, commenced in 1852, is published by Mr. James Beaty, daily, semi-weekly and weekly

The Canadian Freeman, commenced in July, 1858, is published by Mr. James Mallon, weekly

The Toronto Times, and *Old Countryman*, begun in 1853, is published by Mr Hope, semi-weekly

The Echo, begun in Toronto in 1855, is published by Sellar

The Canadian Independent, began in 1856 in Toronto, is published weekly, for the Congregational Union, by Maclear, Thomas & Co

The first of the present *Daily* papers—the *British Colonist*—was published in November 1851. The other dailies all date from 1853

There are also several monthly periodical publications

THE COLLEGE AVENUE

Is our chief promenade, and its shady walks in sunny

days and moonlight nights, are the resort of large numbers from the city.

THE ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

This Theatre is under the management of Major Nickinson, who has secured a good stock company, whose histrionic representations are above the average degree of merit. The Manager has long been recognised as indefatigable in his efforts to cater for the public taste, and his success in this respect warrants a recommendation to our reader not to neglect paying a visit to the Royal Lyceum

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In the erection of a Crystal Palace, evidence has been afforded that while we have waited respectfully until similar edifices have been built up in other countries, the people of this Province were in nowise behind in acting their part in the popular national method of celebrating the achievements of art; and that Canada had not only an equal right, but had the requisite energy, too, to afford its people also an Industrial Exhibition Untiring have been the efforts necessary to accomplish the work, and it now stands a worthy representative of the industry, talent, and agricultural progress of the Province, and a magnificent monument of the zeal which has introduced civilization to this beautiful quarter of the globe, which has pulled the country

through its difficulties, and which has raised it to the position of one of the greatest offshoots of the mother country, to which every Canadian is in heart and soul most loyally attached.

The encouragement afforded by the city corporation, and received from other sources reflects high honor upon the donors. No sooner was the undertaking mooted than the city corporation came forward with a munificent grant of £5,000, which was followed by the liberal grant of £1,000 from the County Council, and £200 each from three Townships Agricultural Societies. The ground was placed at the disposal of the committee by the government, and from its situation is eminently adapted for the purposes for which it has been reserved.

The exhibition is entirely, with but two exceptions, the glass and the iron, furnished from the productions of this country, and is the work of native artisans; and the people of this Province, but more especially the people of Toronto may be congratulated on the success which has attended an enterprise which has for its object the fostering of the resources of Upper Canada, by an exhibition of the evidences of its progress in Agriculture and the Industrial Arts.

The foundation stone was laid on the 16th day of July, this year, by the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, assisted by Edward W. Thomson, Esq.,

President of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, William B. Jarvis, Esq, President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures; and William H Boulton, Mayor of the City of Toronto

Annexed we give the names of the gentlemen composing the official staff of the Provincial Agricultural Association —D B Stevenson, Esq., President, William Fergusson, Esq, and John Wane, Esq, Vice Presidents, Richard Lippincott Denison, Esq, Treasurer Professor George Buckland, and William Edwards, Joint Secretaries, Professor Henry H Croft, Chemist, and Mr James Fleming, Seedsman

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, are —Edward W Thomson, Esq, President, Henry Ruttan, Esq., Vice-President, Hon Adam Fergusson, J B Marks, David Christie, M P P, Richard L Denison, Asa A Burnham and George Alexander

TORONTO LOCAL COMMITTEE —William H Boulton, Mayor of the City, F W Jarvis, Sheriff of the County, William B Jarvis, Esq., Rev. Dr. McCaul, Dr Daniel Wilson; J. B Robinson, George Brown, and Wm McDougall, M P P's; Alderman Read, Alderman Brunell, Alderman Boomer, Alderman Ritchie, Alderman Carr, J. E Pell, Samuel Walton, J D Humphreys; Joseph Hartman, M.P.P., Warden of the Counties of York and Peel, George Taylor Denison, Alexander Shaw, Professor Buckland, and all the members of the Board of Agriculture

Architects—Messrs Fleming and Schreiber

Builders—Messrs. Smith, Burk, and Meldrum

The building is situated on the west of Toronto, and is distant about a-mile-and-a-half from the centre of the city. It occupies a high and commanding situation, having an excellent view of the harbour and lake, and being adjacent to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, it is easily accessible. There are four grand entrances—east, west, north and south, the last of which faces the railway, and is approached through an elegant porch, 32 feet by 16 feet The walls are constructed of obscure glass (similar to that used in the Dublin Exhibition Buildings), which also enters into composition of the roof, and the circular windows in the transepts being of the same material it serves the double purpose of diffusing a mitigated light throughout the building, and of excluding the glaring heat The remainder of the roof is of wood covered with tin, which at a great distance may be seen glistening in the sunlight The structure is upheld and braced firmly together by cast-iron pillars and girders, which at once add to the graceful appearance of the building and are the source of its security and stability.

Measuring 256 feet in length, and 144 feet in breadth, the building covers an area of more than 2,200 superficial feet on the ground floor. To this space must be added 1,100 feet occupied by gallaries running round the whole extent of the palace, and reached by four convenient staircases, of easy ascent, placed in the transepts, and covering nearly 1,300 superficial feet. There will then be ample space afforded for the display, to the best advantage, of the different articles entered for exhibition, as well as sufficient accommodation for wards of 8,000 visitors The buildings, therefore, promises to answer every requirement of its projectors For the safety of such a building, there are no good grounds for apprehension, but that no catastrophe might by any contingency result, the roof has been so lightly constructed, and such is the strength of the pillars and girders, that they are calculated to support more than double the dead weight resting upon them, in addition to twice the number of men, and, says a humerous writer, in these expansive days, three times the number of ladies who would suffice to fill the galleries The most timid persons may, consequently visit the exhibition with an of perfect security. The interior of the Crystal Palace has an imposing appearance, also the exterior; and the building is in every respect creditable to the architects and contractors and will remain a magnificent exemplification of the energy and enterprise of its projectors.

We have now completed the task which we, in the outset, proposed to ourselves; that of giving a descriptive sketch of the main features of interest in our comparatively flourishing city, but though the work of compilation is brought to a close, there is yet much more that might be written in reference to the city and its lions, did the prescribed limits of the volume admit of it We trust however, that sufficient has been written to afford the amount of information necessary to a knowledge of the city, which in itself inspiress in us a degree of inspiration in proportion to our acquaintance with it We wish the institutions of Toronto that prosperity which has been the hope of their projectors, and we trust that the interests of its people may "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength."

The enterprise and energy which have characterised Canadian progress give to us abundant encouragement, and suggest to us a moral with which to adorn the completion of our local history, in the words of Longfellow, who in his poetic numbers says :—

Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labour and to wait.

TARRIFF OF CAB CHARGES.

PLACES		TWO HORSES				ONE-HORSE CABS			
FROM	TO	ONE	TWO	THREE	Each Addi'l	ONE	TWO	THREE.	Each Addi'l.
		s. d	s d	s d	s d	s. d.	s. d	s d	s d
Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots,	Any place in 1st Division, and *vice versa.*	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½	1 0	1 6	1 10½	7½
Do	Any place in 2d Division, and *vice versa.*	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½
Do	Any place in 3d Division, and *vice versa.*	2 6	3 1½	3 9	7½	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½

A York Shilling (7½d) is charged for every extra person per hour

BY THE HOUR.

TWO HORSES.					ONE HORSE.				
		s d	s. d.	One for 4 hours, an average of 3s 1½d an hour			s. d.	s d	One for 4 hours, an average of 2s 9½d an hour
1 person	1 Hour	5 0	5 0		1 person.	1 Hour	3 9	3 9	
1 "	2 "	3 9	8 9		1 "	2 "	3 1½	6 10½	
1 "	3 "	2 6	11 3		1 "	3 "	2 6	9 4½	
1 "	4 "	1 3	12 6		1 "	4 "	1 10½	11 3	

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Best Refined and Swedes Bar Iron,
Best Quality Cast German, and Spring Steel,

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1,000 CASKS CUT NAILS,

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TWO HUNDRED DOZEN CAST STEEL AXES,

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Cooking Stoves the best patterns, of very heavy Castings.

BOX STOVES A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

One New Steam Engine, 15 to 20 horse power, made to drive a five foot Circular Saw, well finished, wrought Iron shafts and fly-wheel, about two tons weight,

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New Fancy Dresses.
" Plaids
" Cobourgs
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New Mantles
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" Laces
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" Neck Ties
" Collars.
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" Flannels
" Blankets

NEW HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.

VISITORS to TORONTO will find this an excellent opportunity for purchasing the newest goods in the market,

At remarkably Low Prices!

As N. & R. have only purchased from first-class Houses, and at cash prices

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AT THE

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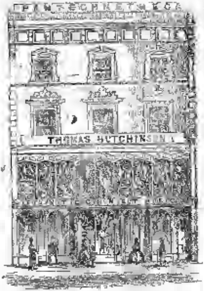

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TO

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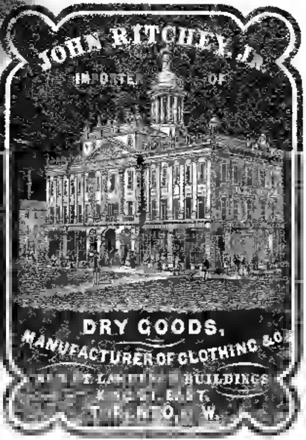

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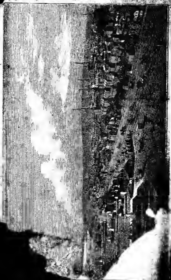

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SKETCHES OF TORONTO,

COMPRISING A

COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY,

ITS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

NECESSARY DETAILS IN CONNECTION

WITH THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

BY ALFRED SYLVESTER

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1858.

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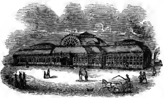
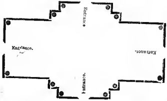


EXHIBITION BUILDINGS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GROUND PLAN

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PREFACE.

THE volume before the reader is intended to supply to the residents in, and visitors to, Toronto, a long-sought-for and much needed requirement. No book has hitherto been issued which could be received as a complete guide to the city, and hence many of its inhabitants are ignorant of much valuable information with which it is desirable they should be acquainted, and strangers in the city have few means of obtaining more than a superficial idea of our institutions and public sights. It is hoped that our present issue will answer this end. The writer gratefully acknowledges the aid which he has received from numerous valuable authorities, without whose assistance the compilation of a work of this nature would have been rendered much more difficult.

TORONTO, Sept., 1858.

Sketches of Toronto.

> art thrives most
> Where Commerce has enrich'd the busy coast

TORONTO—the metropolis of Upper Canada, as a large, influential, enterprising, and increasing city, claims something more than a passing notice, and its commercial prosperity and exalted position—as the chief city of the western Province—demand for it the especial attention of the historian. Founded half a century ago by Governor Simcoe, upon a wild and untenanted Tamarac swamp, this city affords a practical illustration of the great achievements attained by the industrious energy of the early settler, to whose indomitable mind the natural obstacles of a new country presented no insurmountable impediments to social progress.

When "dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake (Ontario) and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface;" when the wandering Missassaga constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage, and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl, the eye of the first Governor rested on Toronto—then named York—with a foresight which comprehended the powers of genius, and he beheld in the marsh overrun with wolves and bears the key to a great colony: the site for a grand connecting link with the prospective wealth of the western soil.

The geographical site of Toronto eminently fitted it for the development of a rich and fertile country, whose resources have in turn contributed magnificence to a city, which, as the seat of Government, the seat of Learning, and the seat of Commerce, possesses in itself the elements of national, political, and educational prosperity, and which, it needs no wondrous prescience to predict, will ere long be placed in a still more nobly prominent position—as a peerless queen among her flatterers! The march of civilization has been rapid indeed, and the progress of refinement has drawn around us the principal institutions which are necessary to the comfort of a refined people.

Our streets, intersecting each other at right-angles, are long and broad; and our public buildings are, of their kind, comparable with those of any other city in the Province. From the lake, the church spires which rise on every hand, the domes of the City and St. Lawrence Halls, the Exchange, the Rossin House, the Asylum, and the dull outline of the Provincial Exhibition, present an air of beauty and compactness which pleasingly consorts with the order and regularity of the interior of the city. To the east and westward King-street is seen, spreading out in a line directly paral-lel with the lake shore, which is fringed by the broad Esplanade, while in the back-ground Yonge-street—a sort of straggling hamlet thirty miles in length—stretches out to the extent of four or five miles into a richly-wood agricultural country.

Not the least of the attractions of Toronto is its

KING STREET.

What Oxford-street is to the cockney of London, what the Boulevards are to the muscadin of Paris, what Broadway is to the denizen of New York, such is King-street to the citizen of Toronto. The long line of fashionable stores extends as far as the sight will serve, and the buildings which open upon the view enhance the picturesque appearance of this splendid street. Its rival, Yonge-street, excepted, it is the principal mart of the metropolis, and upon it may be observed every phase of Canadian life. It combines the main advantages of market and promenade, and is the resort of the *élete*, as well as of the business men of the city. The principal edifice which attracts attention to the eastward is

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL,

to which is attached a somewhat singular history. The original church was built of wood at the cost of £1,200 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, to accommodate the exigencies of the inhabitants of his settlement; a square of six acres being apportioned for the purpose in 1803. In 1818 a neat steeple was added to the church, which was enlarged at an additional expense of £2,000, and made to front on King-street; but the church was taken down in 1832, and a handsome stone church, fitted up with black walnut, and capable of holding 3,000 persons, was erected in its stead. The church, however, was burnt to the ground on the 7th of April, 1849. But the energy of the citizens did not lie dormant, for, within ten months, they erected the cathedral which at present adorns King-street.

From the erection of the first church up to 1812, the venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, George Okill Stuart, D. D., was rector. The present bishop of Toronto, held the office from June 1812, till he resigned in 1839, on his being created bishop of Toronto, in favour of Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., the present incumbent. It was designed by F. W. Cumberland, Esq., in the early English style of gothic architecture, having a nave and side aisles, with a clerestory carried on bold arches extending the full length of the church. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet to the cornice, and of the aisles 35 feet. The extreme length is 200 feet, extreme width 115. The body of the church is 111 by 75. The height of the spire will be 275. The chancel is semi-octagonal in form, and of a depth of 42 feet, each side being pierced by windows of the transition period, with rich and varied tracery. The whole of the chancel has carved panels beneath the windows, the altar-piece forming a centre, and the ceiling being groined with enriched ribs, carved bosses, &c. The pews are of Gothic character, with cut and enriched bench ends. The church is intended to accommodate 2,000 persons; and the cost, exclusive of the tower and spire, was about £16,000. Thus, the devout zeal of the citizens of Toronto succeeded in erecting a spacious cathedral worthy of the city, in which, on every Sabbath day—

> Through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
> The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

A few yards further to the eastward stands another building, which does the city equal honor—

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

This magnificent building was erected in 1850 to meet the pressing exigencies of the citizens. The hall is appropriated for meetings and public exhibitions, and is capable of accommodating a thousand persons. The principal object of the talented designer of this edifice, W. Thomas, Esq., was to ensure its complete usefulness as well as ornamentality, for, while the hall is used for public purposes, in its rear is the St. Lawrence Market, a range of arcade 200 feet in length by 39 feet in breadth, with neat stores on each side, at the end of which is another frontage, south, consisting of general stores. The King-street frontage of the St. Lawrence Hall is 140 feet in extent. The entrance to St. Lawrence Market, in the rear, is in the centre of the frontage, by a noble archway, forming a line of shops on each side and a transverse piazza 100 feet in depth, over which are, on the first floor, public rooms. On the upper story is the hall, 100 feet in length by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high; the entrance to the hall from the public staircase is under the gallery at the north end, with a saloon, &c. The finishing of the interior is in good style, with dado and rich cornice; the ceiling is boldly covered with rich pannelled centre and emblematical enrichments. The front is wholly of cut stone, of the Roman Corinthian order, from the example of Jupiter Stator; the centre being tetrastyle portico of three-quarter columns, with sculptured tympanum of the pediment, surmounted with a rich attic; the carved work throughout the enrichments is of a rich and varied character. The cupola forms a circular open temple of the Corinthian order, which contains a fine-toned large alarm bell, weighing 2130 pounds. The aggregate cost of these buildings was a trifling sum above £7,000.

Opposite the ends of the St. Lawrence Hall Arcade, and fronting on Front-street is

THE CITY HALL.

In 1814 the St Lawrence Market Square was set apart for its present use, and a small frame building was erected in the centre by William Harley In 1831, a plan was, by order of the County magistrates, prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq., for a more complete structure, and in 1833, a Town Hall and market built of brick, 160 feet by 77½, were completed. On the King-street front there were two shops, and three entrances to the inner market, above which were rooms afterwards used as city offices, and by the Council as a place of meeting. The market had an open centre of considerable extent for farmers' waggons, surrounded by stalls for butchers. The builders were Duncan Kennedy and Peter McArthur. Before the building was completed it was used for a great public meeting on the 19th of January, 1832, and the gallery falling in consequence of the multitude, great injury to life and limb ensued. The market was afterwards considered to be an advantageous place of defence during the troubles of 1837, and was garrisoned by the citizens. The city hall and market were destroyed on the 7th April, 1849, by the same fire which burnt St. James's Cathedral, and a vast amount of other property.

Previous to that event, in 1844-5, the new City Hall and lower St. Lawrence Market were erected to provide for the wants of the Corporation and the citizens, and which also embraces the rooms of the various Corporation officers, Police, &c., with the Court room in which the Police Magistrate dispenses justice. A range of shops and offices occupies the ground floor, and in the rear on a level with the waters of the bay are situated the vegetable, fruit, and fish markets The building has a frontage of 140 feet, with two wings extending to the bay 178 feet. It was designed after the Italian style by Mr. Lane, architect, and built by Messrs. McDonald & Young, for the sum of £8,500; alterations and improvement, made in 1851 have increased its costs to £13,000.

Striking out from King into Toronto street, we arrive at the

POST OFFICE.

The building is in Greek-Ionic style, from the design of Messrs Cumberland & Storm, and is exceedingly appropriate. It has a frontage of 48 feet, with a depth of 90 feet The front is of cut stone The large public hall, with enriched oak and plate glass letter-box, has three compartments intersected by Greek-Doric columns, with three delivery windows, and a separate entrance for ladies. A spacious sorting-office is in the rear, lighted from above, with entrance for the reception and despatch of mails, together with a postmaster's and money-order office. The offices of the District Post Office Inspector, are on the second story The whole is lighted with gas and heated by a hot air furnace. Precautions in case of fire have been adopted by the placing of water hydrants on each flat.

There is not a more striking evidence of the pro-

gress of improvement in the city than may be seen in the present postal arrangements. In 1837 a courier was engaged for days in carrying correspondence between Toronto and other places of any distance, while now, through the medium of iron roads, a communication posted in the morning reaches a destination 400 miles distant by the evening. An acquaintance with the following facts being desirable, we have appended them.

The mails are despatched daily from the Toronto Post Office in the following numbers:

At 6.00	A.M.	94 mails
10 30	"	7 "
1 00	P.M.	7 "
2.00	"	3 "
3.00	"	34 "
4.00	"	17 "
4 30	"	25 "
7.00	"	28 "

Thus we have as many as 215 mails leaving this city every day!

The first postmaster in Toronto was the late Hon. Wm. Allan, who kept the letters in his office in Frederick-street, where was also the Custom House. In 1828 he was succeeded by J. S. Howard, Esq., County Treasurer, who had assisted him previously in his numerous departments of labour. He, again, was followed in 1838 by Charles Berczy, Esq., who removed to the corner of Yonge and Front-streets and afterwards to the office on Wellington-street, whence it was removed to Toronto-street, in February, 1853. Since May, 1852, Joseph Leslie, Esq., has been postmaster. The Post Office Inspector for the Toronto Division is John Dewe, Esq.

The money-order system came into operation in February, 1855, when the largest sum for which an order was granted was £10, the commission being 1s 3d. Early in the following year the amount was extended to £25, with a graduated scale of charge from 3d to 2s 6d. The Post Office building, which cost three thousand five hundred pounds, reflects high credit upon its talented architects, as also upon the contractors—Messrs. Metcalf, Forbes, and Wilson.

Continuing our course along King-street, we come at length to one of the chief features of the city, our principal hotel—

THE ROSSIN HOUSE.

The Rossin House has just pretentions to architectural beauty, the effect of which is enhanced by its dimensions. It is a fact of weighty significance that Toronto can support such a magnificent hotel. Within its walls is congregated every appliance which affluence can desire, every pleasure which luxury can crave. Here are alluring condiments to tempt the most fastidious taste, vinous acidites to lubricate, and gastronomic ponderosities to titilate, the palate! The prandial *morceau* here ceases from troubling, and the sated stomach is at rest. What magical transformations here await human deglutition! Truly, cookery is a grand institution! Truly, appetite is one of the most blessed dispensations of a benign Providence! We have, however, strayed into a digressional course, and will at once attempt to describe the El Dorado which we were betrayed into apostrophising. Its King-street frontage is upwards of 200 feet, and its west front extends about 150 feet on York-street. It is five stories high, faced with white-pressed brick, ornamented with substantial dressings of Ohio freestone, handsome pillars, cornices and balconies. The ground floor is occupied by fifteen elegantly-furnished stores.

There are two commodious private entrances, one on each street, besides a main entrance twenty feet wide, on York street, with a flight of steps to the principal floor. On the second floor, at the head of the main stairs, are placed the offices, opposite which is an extensive reading room, lighted by a large and handsome glass dome. The front of this story in the main building and part of the rear building is occupied by a long row of parlors and reception rooms, the principal of which—the ladies' parlor—forms the corner room of the suite. A main hall runs through the centre of the building, intersecting which is a similar hall connecting the York-street wing with the dining room. This apartment has its principal entrance from the hall on King street, and is 100 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 18 feet high. Adjoining this is the carving room, dish room, dessert room, and in the rear of these the kitchen and china pantry, connected with the main building by a glazed gallery. The other three stories contain one hundred and nine-seventy rooms in all; including a row of parlours along both fronts, approached by three staircases, two of which are intended for the use of guests, and the third for servants. The whole number of rooms for the reception of boarders, exclusive of the principal parlour, is two hundred and twenty. Approached through the main hall on the first floor, and forming part of a separate building erected at a right angle with King-street, is a very extensive bar-room, with billiard-room underneath, accessible from the upper hall of the King-street wing by a flight of stairs. In the basement is a barber's shop and gentlemen's bathing room containing ten baths. The heating and lighting is upon the most improved principles. In the grand hall of the Rossin House is a Book and News Depot, of which Mr. C. E Holiwell is the proprietor, and which has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the present proprietor of the establishment, Mr. Joslin The stand contains handsomely bound volumes which address alike the students of light or abstruse literature, together with the issues from the local, provincial, and British press.

Stepping from the Rossin House, past the Government offices, a minute's brisk walk brings us to the residence of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, the Governor General of the Province. The lodge is fronted by a moderately high wall, before which a sentry of the Royal Canadian Rifles slowly paces. The Residency wears an aspect of quietness, and would not readily be distinguished by a stranger as the domicile of the representative of the British Crown.

Passing the Residency we reach the bay, in front of which stands

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present goal, at the east end of the city. They were of brick, two in number, 40 by 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space which was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813. They were replaced in 1820, the Government business having been meanwhile transacted in the building on Wellington street, lately occupied by Chief Justice Draper, but which has now disappeared. On the night of the 30th December, 1824, they were unfortunately destroyed by fire, caused by some defect in the flues, a fruitful cause of accidents to Parliament Houses in Canada. Several of the journals and other papers belonging to the Houses were destroyed. Parliament met in the brick Hospital on King street, until the erection of the present Houses, which were commenced soon after the fire, but not completed till 1830. The designs were prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq.; the west wing was built by Messrs. Ewart & Parkes, the centre was commenced by Mr. Priestman, and finished, with the east wing, by Mr. Joseph Turton. The buildings occupy the whole block, bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, John and Front-streets, the front looking to the Bay, and presenting a conspicuous object from the water. They are of red brick with plain exterior, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are capacious and handsome rooms, fitted up with elegance. The offices attached are so extensive that a part of them are devoted to the accommodation of the Departments. It was proposed some time ago to erect a range of buildings suitable for the accommodation of Parliament and the Government, on the fine property of the Toronto University, at the head of the College Avenue, but this design has been abandoned, and the old House with additions and improvements, is again in occupation. The additions made to the main building consist of two extensive wings, each containing a large and spacious room, one used as a library for the Legislative Council, another as a reading room for the members of the House of Assembly, while in each is a good wardrobe chamber.

A number of committee-rooms occupy the ground floors of these wings. The present Library is a room, forty-five feet in length by twenty-five in width. A new Library room is also erected at the rear of the Parliament Houses, and is about 127 by 93 feet, with a height of some fifteen feet. The books, which now number about 30,000 volumes, require a building of large dimensions.

Bearing away in a northerly direction until we come to Queen-street, and then proceeding westwardly for ten minutes, we arrive at

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This excellent institution which was designed by J. G. Howard, Esq., was commenced thirteen years ago; a lot of fifty acres of land on the garrison common having been granted for the purpose by the Ordnance. Originally, the county gaols afforded the only asylum for the destitute insane of Canada An act was, however, passed in 1839 authorizing the establishment of an Asylum, and two years after, we are told, the old gaol on Toronto street, vacated by the county on the completion of the new building at the east end of the city, was appropriated as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. At that time the number of patients was small, but they eventually came in so rapidly, that it was found necessary to make use of two large buildings for their accommodation. Subsequently a commission was appointed to superin-tend the erection of a new asylum—Drs. Widmer and King, Messrs. John Ewart, J. G. Chewett, and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis—and the result of their labours is seen in the existing Asylum, which we cannot better describe than by quoting portions of a sketch which was published in the *Globe* twelve months since:—

"The building is situated about three miles from the City Hall, commanding a fine view of the Lake. It is constructed of pale yellow bricks with cut stone plinth, belt, cornices and window dressings; the gutters are of copper and the roofs covered with tin. Most of the sashes are of iron, constructed to rise and fall above five inches, sufficient for the admission of fresh air, and not enough for a patient to pass through. The corridors are fourteen feet wide, and well lighted at intervals from the south, giving the patients a fine view of the Lake. The northern facade is 584 feet long, comprising a centre building and two wings, terminating at the east and west ends with semi-circular verandahs, three stories high from the basement, secured by vertical bars of iron to prevent accidents; these were constructed for the purpose of allowing the patients fresh air when the weather will not admit of their going out; they are arranged for six classes of patients, three classes of males and three of females. The chief architectural feature about the building consists of a hexastyle portico in the Grecian Ionic order, of cut stone; the columns are raised upon a lofty rusticated base, occupying a story and a half in height, with two handsome flights of stone steps and bold stone landing; the tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with the Royal Arms in *bas relief* There are only about two-thirds of the landing erected at present; when the plan is completed, two wings running southward will enable the Medical Superintendent to make twelve classes of patients instead of six as at present.

The centre building is surmounted by a lofty dome covered with tin, (which can be seen for thirty miles on the Lake,) within which is the wrought iron tank or reservoir, capable of containing eleven thousand gallons of water, which is pumped up daily from the Lake by a steam engine. The water is distributed through lead pipes to all parts of the building. At the east and west ends of the wings, may be observed two copper cowls made to traverse upon friction rollers, above two foul-air shafts seventy feet high, three feet diameter in the clear; each shaft has a fire grate at the bottom to create a draught; ventilating pipes four inches in diameter, lead from every room in the wards and corridors east and west to these two shafts The basement is only sunk three feet in the ground, and comprises in the centre building, steward's and matron's receiving rooms, dining-rooms for the officers of the establishment, housekeeper's and house steward's rooms, and matron's and steward's store closets. The wing buildings have two kitchens with steam boiling apparatus, ascending trays, or dumb waiters from the kitchens to all the dining rooms in the upper stories, washing and ironing rooms with drying apparatus on the female side, with arched ceilings to prevent damp on the upper floors, ovens for baking bread on the male side, larders, dairies, sculleries and pantries, working patients' dining rooms, dormitories for 20 male and 20 female working patients, baths, wash-rooms, water-closets and staircases. No. 16 furnaces for the hot water apparatus and coal rooms, all arched with bricks, rendering them fire-proof, furnaces for ventilating shafts, dust flues and linen shafts. The first floor of centre building, comprises matron's and house steward's chambers, matron's and assistant physician's rooms, large rooms for convalescent patients of both sexes to assemble in, pantries, closets, baths, water-closets, staircases, &c., &c. The principal story or second floor above the basement, comprises physician's private room and superintendent's dining-room, surgery or medical room, male and female visiting rooms, matron's assembling room for needlework and amusement, closets for linen and clothes The wing buildings on this floor have four separate rooms for patients who require attendants all the time with them, four large associated dormitories for male and female patients, also two large day rooms for these, twenty-four separate sleeping-rooms for patients, male and female dining-rooms with descending trays to kitchen, baths, and wash-rooms, with water-closets, attendant's rooms, two long well-lighted corridors, terminating with glass lobbies and verandahs, closets for patients' clothes, linen shafts and dust flues. The first and third floors of the wing buildings are arranged similarly to the above. The third story of centre building contains a ball-room, fifty-five feet by twenty-five, with orchestra, &c.; two infirmaries for male and female patients, two chambers for medical superintendents or superior officers of the establishment. The upper floor of centre building has three chapels, one for Protestants, one for Roman Catholics, and one for any other denomination, anatomical room, and room for anatomical museum; there are also rooms in the roof for twenty-four working patients, twelve of each sex. The building is warmed by hot water circulated through small wrought-iron pipes. About twenty-five thousand feet are required for the purpose, with sixteen furnaces for anthracite coal, and answers admirably. The cost of constructing the building was about £56,500. The front and two ends of the ground have been enclosed by a brick wall, the centre has two Lodge entrances faced with cut stone. Good farm buildings are erected on the western part of the ground, and a small creek meanders through the grounds. The cost of these works which were designed by Mr. Thomas, was about £5,000.

The average number of patients received in each year since 1841 has been about 113. The largest number was 183 in 1853; and the smallest number was 58 in 1844.

In its present condition, the Asylum having proved incapable of holding the number of patients for whom accommodation was required, the building originally erected for the University of Queen's College has been temporarily occupied.

The disbursements of the Asylum amount, on an average, to about £12,000 per annum, which is paid by Government, with the exception of about £800 which is annually derived from paying patients.

The present visiting Commissioners are the Honourable Samuel Mills, of Hamilton; William Cawthra, and James Beaty, Esquires, of Toronto, and Robert Armour, of Bowmanville, Esquire.

Annexed is a list of the Medical Superintendents who have since 1841 been placed in charge: Dr. Rees; Dr. Telfer; Dr. Clarke; Dr. Primrose, *acting pro. tem.*; Dr. Scott; Dr. Workman.

The present Officers of the Asylum are :—

Medical Superintendent	J. Workman, M. D.
Assistant Physician	B. Workman, M. D.
Bursar	J. McKirdy.
Steward	G. McCollough.
Matron	Mrs. McCollough.
Engineer	P. Trowesen.
Carpenter	Jas. Weston.
Messenger	Jas. Magen.

Returning from the Asylum the first notable object is

OSGOODE HALL.

The building occupied by the Society is erected on land purchased from the present Chief Justice Robinson. It is situated on Queen street, at the head of York street.

The east wing was commenced in 1829, but it was not fit for occupation till 1832, when the first convocation of benchers within its walls took place on the 6th February. This wing was built under the superintendence of the late Mr. Ewart, its cost being £3,350. In the year 1844 the contract for the erection of the west wing was taken by Mr. John Ritchey and it was completed in 1845.

The whole now consists of a long two-storied building, with large projecting wings, which are decorated with facades of stone, having two stories of fluted pillars surmounted by neat cut stone gables. It is of imposing appearance, although the architecture is scarcely so good as might have been the case, had the whole been built from one original design. The brickwork is painted in imitation of cut stone. The upper story of the centre part of the building contains the library of the Law Society, and the basement and first story offices for the clerks of the Crown, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The east wing contains the convocation rooms of the Society, and the apartments of the librarian. The upper part of the west wing is occupied by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Judge's room, and the Practice Court or Judges' Chambers. The Court of Common Pleas at present holds its sittings in the room occupied as the Pactice Court. The lower part of this wing is occupied by the Court of Chancery; having a room for the sittings of the court, a Judges' room, and the offices of the Registrar and Master of the court.

The centre portion of this building, is being removed and re-constructed to accord with the more modern wings, which are designed in Roman Ionic, of excellent character, and capable, with some additions, of great effectiveness.

The new centre will have a noble and massive Portico in the same order—and in this centre, on the front will be erected a new Law Library, 112 feet long by 40 feet wide, and of the height of 40 feet; beneath the same there will be certain of the public law offices. In the rear of the library will be erected a central hall, in two stories, lighted from the roof, and having open corridors, and two heights of orders and arches around the same. Around the central hall will be grouped the public law offices and record vaults on the ground floor, and above them the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Practice Court, Court of Appeal, Probate Court, Judges' rooms, and other necessary accommodations of like character

The name of the building is derived from Chief Justice Osgoode, the first who held the office in Upper Canada. The following is a list of all who have occupied the post, with the date of their appointment:—William Osgoode, 1792; John Elmsley, 1796; Henry Alcock, 1802; Thomas Scott, 1806; William Dummer Powell, 1816; Sir William Campbell, Kt., 1824; Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart. William Dummer Powell, the first Puisne Judge, was appointed in 1794, and Peter Russell was also appointed to the same office in the same year. John White first Attorney-General of Upper Canada, was appointed in 1792.

Pursuing our stroll through Queen and Adelaide streets we come upon Church street, at the corner of which stands out conspicuously

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

an institution which next deserves attention. The institution was established in 1830, and was incorporated in 1847. The late Dr. Baldwin,—father of the Hon. Robert Baldwin—one of its most active supporters, was elected the first President The members, who averaged during the first fourteen years of its establishment about a hundred, originally occupied rooms in the old market building which were rented to them by the City Corporation at a nominal figure. In 1845 a new hall was erected, in connection with the City Fire Department, in the centre of the

Court House block at a cost of £500. Since that time the Institute had grown with the growth of the city, and it at present numbers 808 members. The library contains nearly 4,000 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with upwards of forty different newspapers and periodicals.

The success of the institution encouraged the managers to hold exhibitions of specimens of art, manufacture, natural production, &c., which were continued annually for five successive years. At length, however, the exhibitions, from their frequency, lost their novelty, it was therefore determined to hold them at longer intervals, which policy has been rewarded by increased success. Classes for the study of Architectural and Ornamental Drawing and various scientific subjects were established, and since the commencement of the institute gratuitous weekly lectures have been delivered to audiences averaging weekly two hundred.

In the year 1854 a splendid new hall was built by Messrs. Walton & Pim, at a cost, on completion, of not less than £10,000. The building which has a front both upon Church-street and Adelaide-street, is of white brick with stone dressing, and is one of the many representatives which the city affords of the talent of its designers, Messrs. Cumberland & Storm. The building contains a large music hall, nearly a hundred feet in length, by half that distance in width, together with a commodious music gallery. It also contains a lecture theatre with raised semicircular seats to accommodate about five hundred persons, and a large reading room, a library, committee, and apparatus rooms; besides, on the first floor is office accommodation for renting, and in the basement are the housekeepers, apartments and a number of excellent class rooms.

When arrangements were made for appointing Toronto as the Seat of Government, the authorities offered terms so advantageous that they were accepted, therefore the Institute will remain for some time longer in its old building. The annual income of the Institute was, in 1841, £42 2s. 9d. In the last year it was £858 5s. 2½d. In reference to the onward progress of the Institute, it has been well observed that "in the year 1845, the committee considered it a very heavy undertaking to erect a building at an expense of about £500: in 1854, the committee commenced a building which will cost upwards of £10,000 to finish it."

Let us now say a word of comment on our

CEMETERIES.

There are few, if any, of our local attractions which excel our Cemeteries, which are the Necropolis, the Potter's Field, St. James's the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and many other similar places of interment; but of these the St. James's Cemetery is the most beautiful. This latter burial-place possesses, in fact, features of rare beauty, and of a kind which are in character with a resting place for the dead. Situated at a distance from the centre of the city, it is not very numerously frequented, and thus it maintains an air of seclusion which is by no means unimpressive. Entering at the gate the visitor observes a large, grass-covered space of several acres' extent, in the centre of which is a mound, towards which many wooded paths converge. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and separate spaces are allotted for the various churches. "The sculptured urn" and "animated bust" is seen on every hand: elegant, though mournful representatives of the might and majesty of manhood, and touching emblems of the strength of human affection, which surrounds with a halo of sacredness the memory of departed worth. There is another peculiarity which may oftimes be observed—flowers strewn upon the graves. This we regard as the tender execution of a fine, poetic impulse, whose consideration stops not with the flight of the "vital spark of heavenly flame;" an impulse which does not view

The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress,

as the day on which respect should cease, and memory surrender her holy delights; but which dictates the preformance of those melancholy offices which mysterious Death in tenderness exacts: aye, though

Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.

Crossing the mound, we come to a patch of bush, which skirts the edge of a sort of earth-cliff, and, beyond, a scene of surpassing beauty comes upon the sight. A large and hollow dell lies below, and develops itself gradually into a deep ravine, which wends in graceful curves until it reaches a narrow vale. No boisterous sound is heard, and as the loitering stroller

Pursues the noiseless tenor of his way,

he realises the chaste beauty of the valley. Here solitude reigns supreme; and the silence is magical. Nought is heard save the occasional faint and distant hum of the busy town, the plaintiff cry of the "whip-poor-will," the merry laugh of the rippling rill, the woodpecker's tap in the dingle shade, or the "whisp'ring murmur" through the trees, which—oak, hemlock, pine, beach, fir, and reverend elm—rise on every side to a noble altitude.

These are a few of the many points of interest to delight the visitor, who should not see Toronto without threading the paths of St. James's Cemetery.

Returning from the Cemetery to the end of Parliament street, we arrive at

THE COUNTY GAOL.

We will, however, preface its description with a brief history of the old Court Houses. The first courts in York were held in the Parliament Buildings. After the war they were removed to a house built by a Mr. Ferguson, situated east of Yonge street, between Queen and

Richmond streets, near to where Mr. Cheney's foundry now stands. From that they were removed to the Court House, Church-street, now Ontario Hall. In April, 1824, was erected on what is now Toronto street, a building exactly the same in size and external appearance as the Court House, to be used as a gaol. These buildings were erected according to the plans of Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Ewart, by Mr. John Heyden, at the expense of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Home District. The price agreed on was £3890, but they cost before completion about £6000. At that time they were the only buildings on the Court House block, and they fronted on King-street. What is now covered by the Wellington buildings, formed an open square. The gaol used before this time was a large log building which stood a little back from the south side of King-street, near the lane opposite to what is now Toronto-street. It was surrounded with a picket fence and bad a very gaol-like appearance. In 1837 the lots in front of the Gaol and Court House were sold, and entrances made to the buildings from Church and Toronto-streets. The City and district using the Gaol in common, it was soon found to be too small for the number of its occupants, and in 1840 a new building was erected by Mr. Harper, at the foot of Berkeley street. It is built in a radiating form after a plan drawn by J. G. Howard, Esq. It cost £16,000. The present gaol accommodation is understood to be insufficient for both city and county purposes, especially as regards the classification of prisoners, and in consequence the reformation of criminals cannot be successfully carried out. It is proposed, to appropriate the share of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which falls to the Municipality, (about £14,000) to the erection of a suitable Gaol and Reformatory or House of Correction in connection with an Industrial Farm. For this purpose the council have decided on purchasing 136 acres of land situated on the Don and skirting on the cemetery grounds, for which they are to pay to Mr. Scadding, the proprietor, the sum of £10,000.

It is about 60 years since the first person was executed in York. The name of the criminal was Humphrey Sullivan, and his crime was that of uttering a forged bill.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

Is at present situated on Adelaide-street on a plot of ground originally granted to trustees by the Provincial Government, called the Gaol and Court House block It fronts 197 feet on Adelaide-street, and the extreme depth of the centre part of the building is about 94 feet. The different courts have rooms on the second story, while the County Council chamber with committee rooms, and rooms for the different County officers, occupy the ground floor. The building is substantial, with cut stone dressings. It was erected in 1852–3, and cost about £8,500; Fred Cumberland, Esq., was the architect, and Mr. John Ritchey the contractor.

Warden of the County......Jos. Hartman, Esq., M.P.P.
Treasurer......................J. S. Howard, Esq.
Clerk..........................John Elliot, Esq.

SHERIFFS.

We have been supplied with the following list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of Sheriff at different times:—1804, Joseph Willcocks; 1807, Miles McDonell; 1811 John Beikie; 1823, Samuel Ridout; 1827, William B. Jarvis; 1856, Frederick William Jarvis.

COLLEGES.

UPPER CANADA UNIVERSITY.

In 1798, a grant of 549,000 acres of land was placed at the disposal of the local authorities in Upper Canada for the maintenance of educational establishments. Of this endowment up to 1826, 190,573 acres were disposed of by the Board of General Education, the proceeds of which apparently were applied to the support of Common and Grammar Schools. The remainder of the grant of 1798, amounting to 358,427 acres, was regarded as constituting that portion of the Royal gift intended for the support of a University.

This munificent endowment was allowed to lie untouched till the year 1827, when a Royal Charter was issued on the 15th of March, vesting the management of the College in a Council of nine members, viz., the Chancellor and President and seven Professors in arts and faculties, all of whom were to be members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and to subscribe the thirty-nine articles; the Bishop of the Diocese was to be visitor, and to have the power of disapproving bye-laws passed by the Council, and the President was to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

The Charter met with very general disapprobation, and it was loudly demanded by Parliament and the people that it should be repealed, and the University established on a basis which would give equal privileges within its walls to all denominations.

After years of violent contest, a measure was passed by Parliament, and became law on the 4th March, 1837, which abolished all the tests relating to the Church of England, and provided that any Professor or Member of Council might be admitted, on declaring his belief in the Trinity. Some steps were then taken to put the College into active operation.

Mr. Thomas Young was appointed architect, and plans prepared for the erection of magnificent buildings at the head of the College Avenue, on the large estate of 168 acres secured as a site within the limits of the City. Tenders were advertised for in 1838, and Mr. John Ritchey's accepted, for the sum of £49,294. The buildings were not proceeded with, however, until 1842, when the south east wing was erected at a total cost of

£16,907. It is a substantial stone building, constructed for the purpose of students' residences, and used for a brief period for that purpose. The design is simple, in the Grecian Doric style, but, whatever was the reason, such was the cost of it, that to finish the whole establishment on the same scale, would have entailed an expense greater than even the large endowment of the College could bear. In 1842, the Parliament buildings were fitted up for the use of the College, at an expense of £4,831, 4s. 2d., the larger part of this sum being expended on the college chapel, and in June 1843, the institution was opened for education with a large and efficient professorial staff.

The charter of 1836, though an improvement on the former one, was not such as to secure for the institution the confidence of the public. The presence of the Bishop at its head, give preponderance in its councils to the Episcopalian Church, a position which was improved in various ways to the advantage of that body. A Theological Professor was appointed, and the attendance of students required at the Episcopal service in a chapel specially fitted up for the purpose. The agitation for further reform terminated in the passage of the Baldwin Act of 1849, which created no less than three distinct bodies, to regulate the affairs of the University; the Caput which was for the interior Government of the College; the Senate, to appoint professors and pass statutes for the general management, and the

Board of Endowment which had charge of the lands belonging to the trust. It likewise abolished all tests, altered the name of the institution from "King's College" to that of "Toronto University," and gave to other Colleges the privilege of becoming affiliated to it, in the manner of London University. Another act was, however, passed in 1853, which altered entirely all the arrangements. The bill provided that there should be no professorships in connection with the Toronto University, but that its functions should be limited to the examination of candidates from any learned institution, and granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, of law, and medicine; it also provided that the then Professor of Toronto University, should be transferred to a new institution, to be called University College, excepting the Professors of Medicine, whom it dismissed with a gratuity of a year's salary. The following is a list of the Professors and Officers:—

President, Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., Rev. John McCaull, L.L.D., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Letters. Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture. J. B Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Daniel Wilson, L.L.D., Professor of History and English Literature. Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History. E. J. Chapman, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology. James Forneri, L L.D., Professor of Modern Languages. G. T. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology. J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq., Lecturer on Oriental Literature. Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A., Classical Tutor. Rev Alex. Lorimer, Librarian.

The annexed comprises desirable information respecting the admission of students to the College:—"Class 1, Matriculated Students; and matriculants; including all those under-graduates who pass the University matriculation examination, and pursue the course of studies required by the Senate in order to proceed to the degree of Master of Ats. In the College they are termed matriculants, while still preparing for the first University examination, which those so designated generally take along with the more advanced class of students of two years' standing according to the options allowed by the University scheme. The term matriculated students is applied to those who have honourably passed the first University examination; and this class of students alone wear the academics, or college gown and square cap. Those who have passed the corresponding examinations in any University in her Majesty's dominions, are admissable to the same rank in the Toronto University. Class 2, Besides these, students wishing to avail themselves of the means of instruction which any of the college classes afford, without purposing to proceed to University degree, are admissable under the class of occasional students; and are free to choose such courses of lectures as are most conducive to their special purposes of study. Candidates for admission as matriculated students, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and of having passed the matriculation examination of the University. Matriculants, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and, in addition, to satisfy the Professors, on examination, that they have the requisite qualifications for entering on the course of study which they purpose pursuing. Occasional students, are not required to pass any examination until the close of their first term, when such of them as wish to compete for prizes, are examined in the special subjects which they have selected. Matriculated students and matriculants are required, during their attendance on lectures, to reside in licensed boarding houses, or in such other houses as have been selected by their parents or guardians, and approved of by the President of the College."

The Library contains a valuable collection of works in the different departments of science and literature. The number of volumes exceeds 6000, and the selection has been made mainly with a view to their practical utility as books of reference.

Connected with the College, is an extensive Museum of Natural History, which affords means of illustrating the Professors' lectures in the various departments of Zoology and Botany. The Museum contains a very numerous collection of specimens, amongst which are many belonging to the Province, and a large stock of apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Chemical science.

Several scholarships are granted in each department, the salaries of which amount to £30 each per year.

By the aid of a valuable authority we are enabled to subjoin the following facts in connection with

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

University Park originally consisted of park lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and comprised portions of the property of D'Arey Boulton, Esq., Hon. J. Elmsley, Wm. D. Powell, Esq., and Sir J. B. Robinson,—in all 168 acres. The first portion was deeded to the University in December, 1828, the remainder in May, 1829.

About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government lately took possession of, with the view of erecting therein suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen Street avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor General in council, by an order, bearing date 22nd February, last, author-ized the Senate of the University, to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a Library and Museum. With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate took immediate action, procured plans, and commenced erecting a building of which the following is a brief description :—

The chief facades of the University building will be those of the south and east, the former of great and massive elevation for distant effect from the lake and town, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main Park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the buildings will approach the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 ft. square, the north side of which will be left open to the Park. The main frontage on the south will be about 300 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre 120 feet in length, and comprising two stories, that on the ground being devoted to lecture rooms, the upper story to the library and museum, two noble rooms 80 by 36 feet each, with public and collegiate reading rooms attached. These, which may be called the public portion of the building, will be entered by the Tower, and by a central hall of the full height of the building, from which the library

and museum are approached to the right and left respectively. The east side of the building, 260 feet in length, will be entered by a subsidiary tower—approached over the ravine before mentioned. This wing and entrance will be devoted to the University, having Senate Chamber, Chancellor's, Vice Chancellor's and Registrar's rooms, lecture rooms and the Hall of Convocation, 90 by 38, of the full height. The west end of the quadrangle, about 200 feet in length, will comprise the student's residences, three stories in height, with a dining hall 56 by 34 on the centre, and having to the rear the necessary domestic offices, Steward's residence and the like.

The northern limits of the east and west wings respectively will be completed by the official residences of the President and Dean of the College, and at the south west angle of the whole structure will be erected the Chemical Laboratories, theatre and stores.

The general accommodation will be comprised in the lecture theatre and nine class rooms, with Professors' rooms attached, library and reading rooms, museum, with preparation and curator's rooms, Senate Chamber, Chancellor's rooms and other University offices. The Convocation Hall, President's and Dean's residence, quarters for 60 students, with College dining hall and all necessary appurtenances.

The style adopted is Norman, with some approach in outline to the symmetry more identical with Ro-

manesque. This latter description, however, applies more particularly to the southern facade, in which the peculiar requisites of the building seem to have dictated a regularity of form, but which is departed from elsewhere, for the broken and more picturesque outline common to the latter system. The structure taken as a whole will be of massive character. The tower, unlike any other upon this continent with which we are familiar, being of that bold and simple form which seeks for effect rather from magnitude than detail. A large proportion of these buildings will be constructed in stone, but in some parts brick will be introduced. The large rooms including the library, museum and Hall of Convocation will have open timber roofs, and it is proposed in these to introduce sculpture and stained glass with a view to completion of effect.

It has been designed by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, and is being built by Messrs. Worthington Brothers.

The whole grounds around the new buildings and the observatory are to be laid out with walks and planted. Some 40 or 50 acres to the north of the Park are to be devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes with a view to a botanical garden.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE.

In the suburb of Yorkville, but within the limits of

the city, St. Paul's church is being at present erected. It is a neat stone building, and is intended to replace the present small wooden building. The Rev. S. Givens is the Incumbent.

TRINITY CHURCH

At the east end of the city, stands Trinity Church, a neat Gothic structure 78 ft. by 50 ft., the corner-stone of which was laid by the Bishop, on the 20th of May, 1843. It was opened for divine service on the 14th of February, 1844. It has a gallery and an organ, and can accommodate about 400 persons. It was designed by Mr. H. B. Lane, and built by Mr. John Ritchey, The present Incumbent is the Rev. A. Sanson, who resides in a handsome parsonage house, lately erected to the west of the church.

Adjoining the church is a neat Gothic school house, built by Enoch Turner, Esq., and presented by him to the church. It accommodates about 200 children.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This is a very handsome building and stands in the west end of the city, on a lot of land presented by the late D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. It was erected in 1844 from a design by Mr. Lane, in the early English style. It will accommodate 900 persons. The tower and spire are 160 feet in height, and it is the first steeple seen by strangers entering the harbor from the west. The present incumbent is the Rev. Stephen Lett, L. L. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The sum of £5000 sterling was presented in 1847, to the Bishop by an anonymous donor in the diocese of Ripon, in England, for the erection of a Free Church in the diocese of Toronto. With this donation, a spacious and comfortable church was erected. It is in the early English style of architecture, and cruciform in its shape. It stands on Alice Street, a little west of Yonge Street, and at its western end are two turrets 80 feet high. Its interior length is 156 feet, breadth across the nave 53 feet, across the transepts 91 feet. On the south are sedilia for the clergy. It can accommodate about 1000 sitters. In the northern transept is an organ. The present Incumbents and Assistant Minister are the Rev. H. Scadding, D.D., and the Rev. S. Darling.

In connection with this church, are a group of buildings on its south-east corner, which comprise a school for boys, on the ground floor, and one on the upper floor for the girls, approached by two entrances. There is, also, a small winter chapel for the daily service of the church. The material is white brick, with stone dressings. Messrs. Worthington & Storm were the contractors for the brick and carpenter work respectively. The cost was about £1,000.

WESLEYANS.

The first Methodist Society in Canada, was formed in

1790, by a missionary sent by the New York Conference. The first organized church in York was established in 1818, the meeting house being erected on the south side of King Street, about forty feet west of Jordan Street. It was 20 feet back from the street, and was quite in the fields at the time of its erection. It was originally 40 feet square, but subsequently 20 feet were added to the south end.

ADELAIDE STREET CHURCH.

This church was built in the year 1842, on the corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets

The church was justly considered the best and most commodious house of worship in Western Canada. It is of brick with stone basement, about 75 ft. by 54 ft., comfortably seated, with a large and commodious gallery, and the body of the church is calculated to hold, by crowding, somewhat over 1500, and of seating about 1200 persons.

GEORGE STREET CHURCH.

The next Methodist church erected in the city was the frame building fronting on George street. It was commenced under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, and finished, and galleries erected during the ministry of the Rev. John Barry, connected with the Wesleyan body in England and Lower Canada. When first put up it was 36 ft. by 40 with gallery, without basement;

subsequently on the union of the then Methodist Episcopal body of Upper Canada with the Wesleyan body in England in 1833, the chapel was for several years unused, until in 1840 the dissolution of the union referred to, induced those agreeing with the British Conference and holding their views, again to open this chapel and enlarge it, by carrying the east end out twenty feet.

RICHMOND STREET CHURCH.

The then existing church accommodation being found to be inadequate, a church was erected on a lot 100 by 175 feet, running south to Temperance street. The building is 85 feet by 65, exclusive of the portico, and has a light, airy basement 11 feet high. Its cost was about £3,500, and it is capable of holding 2,600 persons.

QUEEN STREET CHAPEL.

The same body of British Wesleyans erected a church on the south side of Queen street, near Brock street, on ground generously presented by the late Hon J. H. Dunn. It has been twice enlarged since its erection.

It is designed in the Norman style, by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, having a bell cote on the main gable. It is now a large and handsome building; it was opened on 4th January, 1857.

YORKVILLE CHURCH.

For the portion of the British society living north, a

chapel was erected in Yorkville, chiefly by the efforts of Joseph Bloor, Esq., at the cost of about £600. It was about the same size as that on Queen street, prior to its enlargement.

What were called the British and the Canadian Wesleyans, were united into one body in 1846, and then all the churches which have been mentioned became attached to the present Conference. A new church in connection with the body was opened at Yorkville in 1854. It is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with the first spire attached to a Methodist chapel in Toronto. It is about the same size on the ground as the Adelaide street church It is of white brick, with a gallery and a large basement lecture-room. It cost about £4,400.

ELM STREET CHAPEL.

The next enterprise in connection with the Wesleyan body was the new church on Elm Street, which was opened on the 8th April, 1855. Its size is 88 feet by 47, and it is capable of seating comfortably nine hundred persons. The exterior walls are covered with cement, and drawn in imitation of stone. The architect was Joseph Sheard, Esq., and the builder, Mr Burrowes.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch who objected to the union with the British Conference,

formed themselves into a congregation and erected a chapel on Richmond-street between Yonge and Bay-streets. They afterwards disposed of this building to the United Presbyterians and have now no church in Toronto.

NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS.

The Methodist New Connexion originated in 1846, in a secession from the Canada Conference, which claimed a denominational partition of the University Endowment, while the British Wesleyans also claimed a share of the Clergy Reserves Those who were opposed to all endowments, and thought that the laity should have a voice in the governing power of the church, left these bodies—obtained the use of the Mechanics' Institute—chose a preacher, a missionary agent from the same body in England, and organized a society on 26th May, 1846. The distinguishing feature of this body is, that popular representation is Scriptural, essential to the good of the church, and was practised in the early church.

NEW CONNEXION METHODIST CHURCH.

The Church is situated in Temperance-street, adjoining the Temperance Hall; is a handsome structure in the Gothic style, 45 feet by 85. The foundation stone was laid on the 25th August, 1856, and the Church was opened for public worship on 27th December of the same year. The Rev. J. Shuttleworth is the present minister.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

In 1829, Mr. Wm. Lawson, a Primitive Methodist preacher from England, settled in York, and commenced preaching in the market square. He formed a society which procured a missionary from England, and became connected with the English Primitive Methodist Church, in August, 1830. In 1837, they erected on Bay-street a brick edifice at a cost of £700. They continued to occupy this building until 1854, when they sold it to John Dickson, Esq., for the sum of £1,250, and proceeded to erect a handsome chapel on Alice-street, which was opened for public worship in December, 1855. It is 70 feet long by 43 wide, and 27 feet in height, with a tower 90 feet high. It is capable of seating 710 persons, and cost £3,200. Mr. Joseph Sheard, was the architect, Mr. Coleman, the carpenter, Mr. Isaac White, the mason, Mr. Fleming, the carver, and Mr. McCausland the contractor for painting.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

There are two chapels occupied by the African Methodists, one in Richmond-street near York-street, which was got up principally by Willis Addison. It is rough-cast, and comfortably seated with about 30 by 40 feet area. It was commenced about 1833, but was long in hand in consequence of the poverty and disunion of its

members. The other is in Sayer Street, and is about the same size and of recent date.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Previous to 1820 there was no regular Presbyterian minister in the place. A Mr. Cook, who came out from England, preached occasionally. The first ordained minister was the Reverend James Harris, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland. He collected together a few Presbyterians in 1820, among whom were Messrs. Jesse Ketchum, Colin Drummond, Joseph Rogers, John Ross, and others who are still residing in the city. In 1821 a brick church was built on the ground now occupied by Knox's church, which was presented by Jesse Ketchum, Esq. It was 40 by 28 feet, and at that time about 250 attended. Previous to this the Presbyterians worshipped in the Masonic Hall in Market lane. This church belonged to what was called the United Synod of Upper Canada, an organization which remained separate until the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1844.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the adherents of the church of Scotland in the town of York, held on the 3rd March 1830, John Ewart, Esq., in the chair, it was, on the motion of Dr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. H. Carfrae, unanimously resolved to take immediate steps for the erection of a place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland, and for the calling of a clergymen of that church to officiate therein as their minister.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

In pursuance of this resolution, St. Andrew's Church was erected, and the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, A.M., was inducted as the first minister thereof on the 1st June, 1831. After an incumbency of three years, Mr. Rintoul demitted his charge, and the church was declared vacant on the 4th June 1834. The next minister was the Rev. William T. Leitch, A.M., who was admitted to the pastoral charge of the congregation on the 15th July 1835, and officiated as minister of the church for seven years, when he tendered his resignation to the Presbytery, which was accepted, and the church declared vacant on the 17th August, 1842. Mr. Leitch was succeeded by the Rev. John Barclay, D.D., (the present incumbent) who having been previously ordained by the Presbytery of Ayr in Scotland, was inducted as minister of St. Andrew's church by the Presbytery of Toronto on the 6th December, 1842.

This church is situated on the corner of Church and Adelaide-streets. The ground was purchased from the Magistrates of the old Home District in May 1830, and consists of 78 by 97 feet, costing £450. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Junr., on the 24th June 1830. In 1840 it was enlarged, and a spire added, which, with other improvements, make it a neat and commodious building. It is now the oldest church in existence in Toronto.

In 1844, the year after the disruption in the Church of Scotland in Scotland, those in Canada who sympathized with the principles for which the Free Church party contended, separated themselves from all ecclesiastical connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and designated themselves the Presbyterian Church in Canada. A division, therefore, followed in St. Andrew's Church. The parties who seceded from the establishment, became connected with the congregation on Richmond-street. The body thus formed became the Free Church, and called the Rev. Dr. Burns to be their pastor. The church was enlarged by the addition of a frame structure, the congregation not being prepared to erect a permanent building. The whole edifice was destroyed by fire, however, on the 1st May, 1847, and measures were immediately taken for the erection of

KNOX'S CHURCH

The foundation stone of Knox's church was laid on the 21st Sept., 1847, and it was opened for worship on the 3rd Sept., 1848.

This building is much admired for the beautiful proportion of its tower and spire, which are of an extremely rich character, and 180 feet high; the style of the building is of the early decorated English-gothic-architecture. The walls are of white brick with cut stone dressings; the interior has a very pleasing effect which is heightened by a very rich and costly pulpit and canopy, and precentor's desk and screen to the vestment rooms, on an elevated platform, over which, under a richly decorated arch, is a fine rose window of stained glass. The church, with its galleries round three sides, gives an accommodation of 1,300 sittings. Exterior dimensions, 104 by 70 feet.

The architect was Wm. Thomas, Esq.; and McBean & Witbrow were the contractors. The total cost was £6,000. Its bell is noted for its fine tone. Rev. Dr. Burns was inducted to the charge of the congregation on the 23rd of May, 1845, and on being appointed to the chair of "Church History and the Evidences," resigned his pastorate in 1856. The Rev. Alexander Topp, from Edinburgh, was inducted to the pastoral charge on Sunday, Sept. 19th, in this year.

SECOND FREE CHURCH.

The second Free Presbyterian congregation was formed in January, 1851. It met first in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street. In June, 1852, they called the Rev. Robert Irvine of St. Johns, N.B., to be pastor, and in March, 1853, the church on George street, built by the Wesleyans and purchased from them by the Unitarian body, was bought from the latter and was used by the congregation under the name of Cooke's Church. The Rev. Mr. Irvine having removed to Hamilton in May, 1854, the congregation was vacant until the settlement of the Rev. And. Marshall, on the 8th of August, 1856. Mr. Marshall was formerly minister of Cladymore, County Armagh, Ireland, and came out to New Brunswick as a missionary in the beginning of the year, 1856. The Rev. Mr. Gregg, succeeded Mr. Marshall, and is the present minister.

The increase of the congregation, rendering greater accommodation necessary, they purchased a lot on the corner of Queen and Mutual streets, and have just completed the erection of a new building. The structure is from designs by William Thomas, Esq., architect, and is in the Lombard style, much used in Europe in the 12th century. It is built of brick, with the best white brick face work, with moulded brick dressings, corbels and cornices of ornamental design, and has two towers and spires on the front, one on each side of the centre gable, and porch and three front entrances. The interior has galleries of three sides, open timber roof of stained pine, with ornamental principals, enclosed platforms with pulpit, precentor's desk, and robing room at the back, approached from back entrances and staircase to vestry. The basement is used for a Sunday school, and is of the whole size of the church, with entrances front and rear. The dimensions are as follows:—Church inside 78 feet 6 inches by 51 feet. Height from floor to ceiling 45 feet. Total frontage 66 feet. Total length 102 feet. Height of spire 112 feet. It is intended to accommodate 900 sitters. The contractor for mason work was Mr. Worthington; for carpenter work Mr. G. K. Burrows; and for painting Mr. McCausland; plaster work Mr. Reddin; estimated cost £4,000.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The first organization of the United Presbyterian Church was formed in the year 1838. The congregation met for a time in the March street Baptist chapel, and called the Rev. J. Jennings to be minister, who was inducted 9th July, 1839. In May 1840, they rented the Methodist Episcopal church on Richmond street, and finally purchased it in 1841. In 1848 it was too small for the congregation, and a fine new church was erected on the corner of Richmond and Bay streets. It is in the perpendicular English-gothic style of architecture, of white brick and cut stone dressings, having a square tower at the west end, with octagonal termination and rich pinnacles, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Thomas, Esq., architect It has accommodation for 900 persons, and cost about £3,000. The builders were Messrs. Metcalfe, Forbes & Co. Mr. Jennings is still pastor.

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was first organized, and until lately worshipped in the old Mechanics' Institute. The Rev. Dr. Taylor is the pastor. The new building, at the corner of Victoria and Gould streets, is of white brick and freestone, in the late first-pointed style of English architecture. It consists of a single nave 80 feet by 42 feet inside, with a broad-pointed roof of good pitch. There is a tower and spire at the north-west angle, 160 feet high. The spire is covered with slate of a light green colour. The side walls are pierced with mullioned and traceried windows of two lights each, with quatrefoil heads. This window, with the exception of the hood and sills, is entirely of brickwork, executed in a very neat style of workmanship. The whole of the windows and doors have stone lable or hood mouldings, with carved dropstone terminations. The buttresses are massively treated with fine steep weatherings. Internally the church present as clear space, there being no galleries, save a narrow one over the vestibule at the end. The seats are arranged in three columns, with two passages, for the sake of economizing space. The cost of this edifice will be £3,300. Mr. Walton was the bricklayer, and Mr. Plenderleith the carpenter. The slating of the spire was executed by Messrs. Mitchell, Rennie and Duthie. It was opened for worship on 11th January, 1857.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Toronto was organized on the 21st of October, 1851. The people adhering to the denomination were mostly immigrants and very much scattered through the Upper Province, and the Church in Scotland sent out at various times missionaries to labour amongst them. Through their instrumentality fellowship meetings, or praying societies, were organized in Carlton Place, Ramsay, Perth, Galt, Guelph, Oneida and other places. In Toronto there was one in existence about 15 years previous to the organization of the congregation, the members being frequently visited by Rev. James McLachlan and Rev. Thomas McKeachie, who were sent out as missionaries by the home Synod—the former about 20 years ago and the latter in 1843. Rev. Thomas Hannah from the Reformed Presbyterian church in the United States also visited. Mr. McKeachie was soon removed by death. Rev. John McLachlan was next sent out by the home Synod to supply the missionary field in his place. He resided in this city, and the people here received the greater part of his labours until 1850, when he left the body and connected himself with the Free Church. About that time the members, with the concurrence of the Synod in Scotland, made application to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in the United States to be taken

under its care. Their application was successful, and as a consequence, the Society here was organized into a congregation at the time specified, and a call was made upon Rev. R. Johnston, the present pastor, who was then, and still is, a member of the Rochester Presbytery. Before the church in James street was erected and opened in the beginning of 1853, the people at an early period, met occasionally at Coyne's School house, Sayer street, and subsequently for a length of time, in the Old Mechanics' Institute.

The new church is situated on the corner of James and Louisa streets, west of Yonge street It is a neat plain frame building, rough-cast, having a broad cornice and arched windows, and an excellent stone basement. It was erected in the fall of 1852, and opened for public worship on the 6th February, 1853. It was designed by Joseph Sheard, Esq., and is capable of about 450, and cost £600.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational body commenced public religious services in Toronto, August 31st, 1834, in the old Masonic Hall, Colborne street. A church of 19 members was formed on November 23, by the Rev W. Merrifield, who came from Brampton, Cumberland, England He returned to England in April, 1835. In consequence of the visit of Drs. Reed and Matheson from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Colonial mission was formed, one of whose earliest proceedings was to send the Rev. J. Roaf, minister of Wolverhampton, England, to conduct the Society's operations in Western Canada. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Roaf arived in Toronto, and took charge of the church. The Methodist chapel in George street, now used by the second Presbyterian congregation, was rented and used until the opening of the new chapel on the 1st January, 1840. This was erected on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, and was a neat and commodious edifice, 40 by 80 feet, capable of seating about 700 persons, with basement for Sabbath school. It was brick, faced with plaster made of white marble dust, and cost (exclusive of land) about £2,500. This church was burnt down 25th February, 1855.

ZION CHAPEL.

Zion chapel is erected at the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets. It is in the Lombard style of architecture. The building is of brick throughout, with Ohio stone dressings. The tower and spire are on the north-west angle, forming a conspicuous object when entering the city from King street west It is divided into five bays, with a two-light semicircular-headed window in each, with square buttresses between, with stone set-offs, and dying into the brick corbel table under the eaves. The interior is fitted up with galleries on three sides, and the ground floor has centre and side aisles, and large entrance lobby in front, containing staircases to the galleries. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the principals from columns each way, and stained. The dimensions are 95 by 50 feet through the walls. The height of the spire and tower from the side walk to the vane is 166 feet. The builder was Mr. John Worthington; the carpenter Mr. Robert Wishart; the painter and glazier, Mr. G. V. Porter; the plasterer Mr. R. Foster. It cost £4,304.

This building was opened for worship on the 26th September last, when the Rev. T. S. Ellerby was formally installed as Pastor in room of Mr. Roaf, who resigned his office some time ago.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Was organized in February, 1849, being at first composed of 23 members, seceding from the Congregational Church under the Rev. John Roaf's care. The Rev. Archibald Geikie, was then chosen pastor, and continued so till March 1853. For some time there was no regular pastor. The Rev. F. H. Marling was settled in October, 1854. The building is of wood, and roughcast. It has recently been enlarged, and now seats 300 persons. A building for lecture room and vestry is in course of erection at the rear. Size of lot 50 feet front by 80 feet. Main building 62 feet by 34 feet; addition, 50 feet by 17 feet. The building was erected upwards of 20 years since, by the Episcopal Methodists, and was for many years occupied by the United Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. Jennings). On their vacating it, the present occupiers purchased it for £300, and have laid out £500 in improvements. Estimated value £1200.

BAPTISTS.

About the year 1822, a few persons, chiefly from Scotland, organized a church on what are generally called Scotch Baptist principles, and met sometimes in private houses and at other times in school houses. In the year 1827 the Rev. Alex. Stewart removed from Esquesing to Toronto, and was appointed president of the church.

In November 1829, a lot was purchased on Stanley street for the erection of a church by Mr. H. M. Moseley, and in 1831 the building was opened for public worship.

In 1838, the congregation was dissolved through the occurrence of various untoward events; and several months elapsed before an effort was made to supply its place. Application was, however, made to the Baptist Colonial Missionary Society in England to send them out a minister, and in compliance with it, the Rev. W. H. Coombs was sent to Toronto in July, 1840. The church then consisted of thirteen members. Under the charge of Mr. Coombs, and after him, of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Fyfe, the church continued to grow in numbers, and it was determined to provide a better place of meeting, the situation of the old one being inconvenient, and the house small. A lot was procured on Bond-street and a church erected in the Grecian style, after the design of Mr. Sheard. It was opened for public worship in June, 1848. The Rev. James Pyper succeeded Mr. Fyfe in October 1848, and under his ministry the congregation continuing to increase, the chapel was doubled in the accommodation for sitters, by an addition to the rear which gave it the form of letter T, and by the erection of galleries. Its interior arrangements are very good, and the decorations handsome. Mr. Pyper having left, the Rev. Mr. Fyfe returned, and was installed as pastor, on the 1st October, 1855.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The African Baptist Church was erected in 1840, on the corner of Queen and Victoria-streets. The late Mr. Christian was long pastor of this Church. It is a neat little building 45 feet by 50, and cost about £500.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On the 2nd December 1822, a deed of ten acres was given for the first Roman Catholic Church in Toronto. It was built the succeeding year on Power street, at the east end of the city, by Mr John Ewart. It is a plain brick building.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The church on Power street sufficed for the use of the Roman Catholics, until 1845, when the large building on the corner of Church and Shuter streets was commenced. This is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in the city, being capable of accommodating about 3,000 persons. It is in the early decorated style of English-gothic architecture, built of white brick and cut-stone dressings, of fine bold proportions, being 200 feet in length, by 90 in width, and, with the transepts, making a total width of 115 feet exterior dimensions. Its bold, rich style of architecture, combined with simplicity of form, gives great grandeur in general effect; the windows are large, and filled with rich tracery of great variety, the eastern window of seven lights being 36 feet high and 18 feet wide; the transepts have fine large rose windows, with rich canopied niches in the gables. The building is wholly under one roof, forming in the interior a nave 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 66 feet in height, with piers and arches, triforium and rich ceiling. The side aisles are 180 feet long, by 20 feet wide, and 48 feet high, with a gallery at the west end. The building was commenced in the year 1845, and finished in 1847. The tower and spire, which are not yet completed, will be 250 feet high, of a rich character; the parapet of the tower has in the centre of each face a niche, designed for a statue of St. Michael.

Contractor, Mr. John Harper; estimated cost £20,000.

The Bishop's House, nearly adjoining on the north side of the Cathedral, is built in a style of architecture to correspond with the Cathedral, which gives a good effect. Both were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of W. Thomas, Esq., architect.

Bishop Power who was the first Roman Catholic Bishop was succeeded in 1849 by the present occupant of the Episcopate, Count Charbonnel.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This church was erected on Bathurst street, in 1851, by Messrs. Bowden and Ardagh. In 1854, an addition was made to it by Mr. Hay, architect. The edifice which is large, but not elegant, has been partly taken down and is in course of further enlargement.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

This body erected a chapel in the year 1836, a little to the west of, but having its entrance from Bay street, between King and Adelaide. The Rev. George Ryerson has been the clergyman from its establishment.

UNITARIAN.

This society was first organized July 9th, 1845, in the chapel purchased from the Methodist body in George street. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Adams, who was settled August 21st, 1845. He remained but one year and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Dall, who resigned in July, 1854. The church in George street having been sold in 1853, a new one was erected on Jarvis street after the design of Mr. Thomas. It is in the early decorated Gothic style, 46 feet by 76, contains 382 sittings, and cost about 2,500. The Rev. Prof. Hincks and Rev. Mr. Scott, have officiated since.

DISCIPLES.

The congregation of Disciples commenced meeting in this city in the year 1827. The house in which they now meet was erected in 1839. It is a small building situated on Shuter street between Victoria and Bond streets.

GERMAN LUTHARIANS.

The German Lutheran Church on Bond street is a plastered building from the design of W. Thomas, Esq., and has been put up by the untiring zeal of the few Germans of the Lutheran Church resident here. The church is 60 feet long by 37 feet broad, providing accommodation at the end for the Pastor; and there are vestry and class-rooms. It is fitted up with organ gallery, chancel or communion recess, pulpit, &c., and with open timber roof stained, and on the exterior has projecting porches and dash perforated barge boards.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The success of a country is in a great measure dependent upon the amount of intelligence which its inhabi-

tants possess, and it is no less important for the prosperity of a nation that it should foster and encourage the promotion of an efficient educational system, than it is to have an honest, independent, and just administration of affairs. The young are the hope of the aged, and in their hands must be confided those trusts and those responsibilities which are held by their forefathers, before time hurries them from the stage. Education, and not chance discovery, has in the main occasioned the developement of the resources of nature, and has almost invariably matured the achievements of art; and to to imbue with high moral principle and indoctrinate with learning the youth of our present age is to exalt the position and strengthen the sinews of coming generations. Due attention has been given to educational requirements in this city, and the system of teaching, under able instructors, together with the commodious and handsome school buildings which have been erected, give abundant and ennobling testimony of the truth of its inhabitants to the chief interests of its rising youth. An examination of our school institutions is easily effected, and the gratification and instruction which is thus afforded induces us to recommend the reader to avail himself of the opportunity which, by official courtesy, is presented. We will here furnish facts connected with our Grammar schools, commencing with the

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Upper Canada College or the Royal Grammar School, was founded in the year 1829, by an order of the Provincial Government, vesting the government of the institution in a Board of managers, designated the President, Directors and Trustees of Upper Canada College. The endowment consisted of Russell Square,—the present site and grounds of the College—containing 9 acres, and lands in different townships to the amount of 43,-994½ acres. In addition to the above landed endowment, the College received an allowance from Government, of £200 stg. in 1830, £500 stg. in 1831 and £1000 stg. per annum since. From 1829 until March 1833, it was managed by its own Board of Directors and Trustees; the management was then transferred to the governing body of the University, by which it has been directed since.

The College buildings were completed in January 1831. Seven years later, on the retirement of Dr. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. McCaull was installed Principal, and remained in that position until he was appointed Vice-President of King's College. The Principal next appointed was Mr. F. W. Barron, M.A., who held the office until his retirement in 1856. The following is a list of assistant masters:—Principal, Rev. W. Stennett, M.A.; First Classical Master, Rev. H. Scadding, D.D.; Mathematical Master, James Brown, M.A.; Second

Classical Master, W. Weed, M.A.; Third Classical Master, Geo. M. Evans, M.A.; French Master, M. de St. Remy; First English Master, M. Barrett, M.D.; Sec. English Master, C. Thompson; Commercial Master, J. Dodd; Ornamental Drawing, E. C. Bull; Singing Master, H. Cameron; Instrumental Music, A. Maul.

The College consists of one large brick building with suitable class-rooms; and on either side of it stand houses for the different masters. The grounds around it are extensive and tastefully laid out. It was built by Mr. Priestman, from plans prepared by Mr. J. G. Chewett, at a cost of upwards of £20,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

As early as 30 years ago, this school was regarded as a necessary part of a national system of education in Upper Canada, but it was not until the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, presented a "Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada, that anything of real practical importance was affected. This was printed in the year 1846, and contained a plan by which the object sought for could be attained. The Legislature gave effect to the recommendations of the report and £1,500 was appropriated for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant of £1,500 for the support of the Normal School, and placing it under the management of a Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

The Board, on its appointment in July, 1846, procured permission to occupy the Government House until proper buildings could be erected; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Normal School for Upper Canada was opened on the 1st November, 1847. The removal of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, necessitated the removal of the School to some other premises, and the adoption of measures for the erection of buildings for the Institution. The Legislature in 1850 appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by the Earl of Elgin, and the premises were formally opened by a public meeting in the theatre of the Institution, on the 24th November, 1852. The establishment consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture; the latter, the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are teachers-in-training, whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal School, the teachers-in-training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care—in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School. The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangement, to be the model for all the public schools of the Province.

Educational Department.—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., chief superintendent of schools J. G. Hodgins, M A., deputy superintendent of schools.

Council of Public Instruction.—Hon S. B. Harrison, Q.C , Rev. Egerton Ryerson, C.D., Right Rev. A. F. De Charbonnel, Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Hon. J. C. Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P., J. S. Howard, Rev. J. Jennings, D.D., Rev. A. Lillie, D.D., Rev J. Barclay, D.D., and the Presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto. J. G. Hodgins, M.A., recording clerk.

Normal and Model School Teachers.—T. J. Robertson, head master; F. W. Barron, M.A., second master; A. McCallum, teacher of book-keeping; W. Hind, teacher of drawing; T. Cooper, teacher of vocal music; (Hullah's system;) H. Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics; A. McCallum, master of Boy's School; Dorcas Clark, mistress of Girl's Schools.

The buildings are situated upon the centre of an open square of about seven acres and a half of ground purchased from the Hon. P. McGill, for the sum of £4500, bounded on the north by Gerrard-street, on the east by

Church-street, on the south by Gould-street; and on the west by Victoria-street. The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business parts of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake. The principal Normal-School building is 184 feet 4 inches frontage, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of 85 feet four inches. The front is in the Roman Doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilasters of the full height of the building, with pediment surmounted by an open Doric cupola, of the extreme height of 95 feet. The principal entrance is in this front; those for the male and female students being placed at the east and west sides respectively. In the centre of the building is a large central hall (open to the roof, and lighted by a lantern,) with a gallery around it which is used for a lecture Hall and for the annual examinations. The body of the theatre will accommodate 470 persons and the gallery 150. The class rooms are large and well-ventilated; there is accommodation for a library, museum, and laboratory; and the Superintendent of Education has a range of offices on the first floor, on which, also, the depository for public school books and maps is situated. The Model School is 175 feet 6 inches, by 59 feet, divided into sections, each containing one large room, 56 feet 6 inches by 33 feet, capable of accommodating 200 children, with four small class rooms adjoining it, about 18 feet by 15 feet 6 inches each. These schools will together accommodate 400 children. The whole building is warmed by hot air.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

Was established in 1807. It had various incumbents, and generally maintained its reputation as an efficient school. In 1839, Mr. Crombie was appointed Principal, and retained this office till his death in 1853. In 1816, Dr. Strachan who had succeeded Dr. Stuart as master in 1812, received from the County Funds, the sum of £200 to aid in building a new school house for the Home District. He received an additional sum of £200 in 1817 besides £60 for rents for temporary rooms; the present building is, therefore, in its 40th year. Small grants, varying according to circumstances, are annually given by the Government and by the City Council.

COLLEGES.—(*Continued*).

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The corner-stone of this College was laid on the 30th April, and the inauguration ceremonies took place on the 15th January, 1852. The erection of the building is mainly owing to the energy and perseverance of the Bishop of Toronto, who, on the passing of Mr. Baldwin's Act of 1849, establishing the University of Toronto, and depriving King's College of its sectarian character, addressed the clergy and laity, urging them to commence a new collegiate institution for the church. Besides these efforts, His Lordship in the year 1850 visited England, and succeeded in raising a sum of money, there and in Canada, sufficient to justify the commencement of the edifice. The tenders for a building to cost £8,000 were advertised for in the year 1851, and Mr. Kivas Tully's design was accepted. Messrs. Metcalf, Wilson, and Forbes contracted for the building at £7,845.

The building is in the third period of painted English architecture which prevailed in the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries. Front 250 feet in length, 53 feet east and west. It comprises chapel, library, refectory, museum, class and Professor's rooms, private residences for two Professors besides the Provost's—apartments for 80 students and accommodation for domestics, enclosing a quadrangle 170 by 120 feet, to be laid out with walks and grass plots and a fountain in the centre. Principal entrance in the centre through a handsome porch of cut stone, and immediately over is a handsome bay window and ornamented gable to correspond with the porch. Cut stone bay windows are also introduced in each wing, with three light lancet windows and ornamental gables, in style of the centre building. At each of the projecting angles there are octagonal and diagonal buttresses, with canopies and pinnacles and ornamented with bosses, creepers and crockets. The centre building is surrounded by a handsome turret, which lights the library and is also used as a belfry. There are smaller turrets in each of the wings which are useful in lighting the passages on the upper floor, and serve as ventilators. Material is of white brick, made at Yorkville, the eave mouldings, pinnacles, canopies, coping and finishing round the windows and doors are of cut stone. The stone was imported from Cleveland, Ohio. The roofs are covered with slate from Whitehall on Lake Champlain. On the ground or first story, ranging from 9 to 12 feet in height, are 50 apartments. On the second floor 69 apartments including entrance hall. On third floor about 70 apartments including library, now used as a chapel. Terrace wall extending across the front at an elevation of 5 feet to be completed for promenade.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

Confers no degrees without the candidate declaring on oath that he is truly and sincerely a member of the United Churches of England and Ireland.

The Offices are:—Chancellor—The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart.—elected in 1853. Vice-Chancellor —The Provost of Trinity College, 1853

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and two Masters of Arts to be elected annually by Convocation at the first meeting in the Michaelmas term. All candidates for the degree of B. A., must be matriculated students of Trinity College, and have kept nine complete terms.

Trinity College was, in 1851, constituted a body corporate. The following gentlemen compose the corporation:—The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Trustees—Rev. A. J. Grasett, B.D.; G. W. Allan, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq. Treasurer—Hon. George Crookshank. Council—Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., the Provost of Trinity College, Professor Vankoughnet, the Ven. J. Okill Stuart, the Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., G. W. Allan, Esq., John Arnold, Esq., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, Sir Allan MacNab, M.P.P., Professor Kendall, and Professor Bovell — Secretary—Charles Magrath, Esq.

The Library contains about 3000 volumes. A Museum is in course of preparation. There are several scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £50, and tenable for one year to three.

Professorial Staff—Provost—Geo. Whittaker, M.A.; Professor in Divinity—The Provost; Prof. Mathematics —E. K. Kendall, M.A.; Prof. of Classics—J. Ambrey, M.A.; Classical Lecturer—A. G. Broughall, B.A.; Prof. of Law—P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.; Professor Chemistry—H. Y. Hind, M.A. Prof of Music—G. W. Strathy, M.B.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter bearing date 16th July 1852.

KNOX'S COLLEGE.

On the formation of the Free Church in Canada, it was resolved to commence a Theological Institution in which might be trained a native ministry to supply the wants of the Provinces. It was found that ministers sufficient to meet the spirtual necessities of the country could not be induced to emigrate to Canada. Besides that some of those who did come were found unqualified, from previous habits and associations, to perform the peculiar duties which in this country necessarily devolve upon them. The charge of the Theological Institution was offered to the Rev. Henry Esson of Montreal, who had been a zealous friend of education, and who had much experience in teaching. He was assisted in the Theological department by the Rev. Andrew King, of Glasgow, who had come out to Canada as a Deputy from the Free Church.

A small house was taken temporarily in James-street and opened in November 1844. The number of students soon after the opening was 14, one half of them being Theological students from Queen's College, Kingston. Dr. Burns, in 1845, brought from Scotland about 2000 volumes, the nucleus of a library for the infant College. The session of 1845-6 was conducted by Rev. Dr. Willis, Rev. Dr. Burns, and Rev Mr. Esson. The Divinity Hall was next removed to Adelaide-street, and afterwards, to the large building lately forming

Sword's Hotel on Front street. It being then found desirable to procure a permanent building, in 1855 Elmsley Villa on Grosvenor-street, the property of the late Colonel Macaulay, and occupied from 1849 to 1851 by the Governor General, was bought for the sum of £5,500; an acre of ground surrounding it was included in the purchase. The situation is elevated, and the building spacious. The addition of a large wing, 60 by 52 feet, has been lately made, giving accommodation for a large dining hall, 38 by 52 feet, with pantries and closets, and 28 large bed rooms. This wing is three stories above ground.

At various periods the late Rev. Alex. Gale, Rev. Mr. McCorkle, Rev. Mr. Lyall and Rev. Mr. Laing were connected with the Institution, and the present Professors are as follows:—Professor of Theology, Rev. Dr. Willis. Mental and Moral Philosophy—Rev. G. P. Young. Church History and the Evidences—Rev. Dr. Burns. Classical Tutor—Mr. Jas. A. Smith. The average annual number of students who have attended the classes during the thirteen years it has been in operation, is about 45.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church was opened in London in 1842. Professor Proudfoot being appointed tutor. It was removed to Toronto in 1849. Professor Proudfoot died in 1851, and was succeeded by Dr. Taylor (from Auchtermuchty in Fifeshire, Scotland) in 1852. The fourth session since the commencement in Toronto, was opened on the 21st October, with an address by Professor Taylor, in the Mechanic's Institute Hall. The average number of students in attendance is twelve

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMISH COLLEGE.

This structure was erected from a design by Wm. Hay, Esq., by the Roman Catholic Society of St. Basil, at Clover Hill. Its form is an irregular quadrangle, measuring 250 feet by 200 feet. The chapel, 135 feet by 60 feet, is on the north west angle of the square; several class-rooms occupy the north and east sides, which contain also a spacious refectory. On the south-east angle is a hall, a large building and in front is a low cloister which continues round the quadrangle. The kitchens and domestic offices are in the rear. Part of the chapel is 100 ft. by 50, and one side of the quadrangle are nearly finished, at a cost of about £6,000. The cost of the whole will amount to about £20,000. Messrs. Snarr and Walsh are executing the brick and wood work. The new church was opened for worship on the 16th November, 1856

CONGREGATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institution has for its object the education of suitable young men for the Congregational ministry in Canada. The course of instruction—to which four

academical years of eight months each are devoted—embraces the following branches, viz: mental and moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, theology, Biblical criticism and interpretation, Jewish antiquities, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, the original languages of the Scriptures, and the classics. Provision is made by occasional assistance, for the instruction of students in other studies, such as mathematics, French and German when their progress justifies their engaging in them. It is also within the powers of the committee (whenever the funds and other requisites seem to allow of it,) to assist the students in attending classes or seeking honours or degrees in the University.

The Institute was formerly opened in Toronto, September 1st, 1840, with four students, the Rev. Adam Lillie being tutor, who has continued to preside over it. The classes annually commence thier studies for the year about the middle of October, that for 1856–7 numbers eight students. The premises occupied by the Institute are situated on Adelaide street, near Nelson street, and contain a library and lecture-room, a tutor's private room, &c.

Since its commencement, 33 have gone forth to preach the gospel; of these, about 23 are now actively engaged in the work,—21 in Canada, five in the United States, and two in connection with another body in this country, and about five have returned to secular engagements.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

The office of the Canada Company in Canada is in Toronto. This Company was incorporated in 1826, and has continued to operate since that date. They advertise at present about 300,000 acres of land for sale in Upper Canada, in blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 acres each. They are offered by way of lease for ten years, with a right of purchase; or for sale, cash down. The value of their lands has increased enormously within a few years. *Chief Commissioner*—Frederick Widder, Esq. *Assistant Commissioner*—W. B. Robinson, Esq., M.P.P.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The fire and Life Assurance Companies having their head offices in Toronto, are :—

1. British America Assurance Company; incorporated in 1833, capital £100,000; office, corner of Church and Court streets. Managing Director,—J. W. Birchall.

2. The Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company: established in 1837; office, corner of King and Nelson-streets; Secretary,—John Rains.

3. Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto; incorporated in 1849; capital £500,000; office, Toronto street, Secretary and Manager,—E. T. Dartnell.

4. Western Fire Assurance Company: incorporated in 1850, capital £100,000; office—corner of Church and Colborne-streets; Secretary—Robt. Stanton.

5. Provincial Life Assurance Company; incorporated 1855, capital £100,000; office, 54 King-street; Secretary and Manager,—H. W. Smith.

In addition to these are some twenty branches of different British and American offices, having their head offices elsewhere

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The Toronto Building Society, the first established in Toronto, commenced operations in 1845 Its business, which was wound up last year, proved profitable.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society began in 1855; office in Toronto-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—J. H. Mason

Upper Canada Building Society: incorporated in 1848; office in Jordan-street Secretary and Treasurer,—E. Shortiss

Ontario Building Society: incorporated in 1850, office in Colborne-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—N. Gatchell

Second People's Building Society: began operations in 1853; office on Front-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—Chas. Stotesbury

MERCHANTS' BUILDING SOCIETY, began 1858, office on King-street; Secretary and Treasurer,—J. Maulson.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY: established in 1856, office on the corner of King and Church-streets; Secretary and Treasurer,—Jas. Fraser.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY—began in 1851; office, corner of King and Nelson-streets; Secretary and Treasurer,—John Rains

NEW PROVIDENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY: office, 45 King-street east; Secretary and Treasurer,—W. H. Smith.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

There can be no hesitation in affirming that there is no stronger indication of the social and intellectual progress of society in Toronto than may be found in the fact of the number of Daily and Weekly issues from the newspaper press, and the local and general influence which they possess. The importance of the press in stamping the character and directing the current of public thought, and its vast political power is manifested in the position which it maintains, and is reflected

in the minds of almost every intelligent person. It has been instrumental in abolishing corruptions and in awakening the masses from slumbering apathy, and much of the success which may be predicted for Canada may be laid to the account of its newspaper press, which all feel with Junius is the palladium of the social, religious, civil and political rights of an Englishman. The first newspaper published in Upper Canada was the *Canada Gazette*, printed at Niagara, then named Newark, in 1793, by Louis Roy. On the removal of the Government to Toronto the *Gazette* establishment followed.

The papers which afterwards exercised a considerable influence on the politics of the country, were: the *Observer*, which was published by Mr. Cary in 1820; the *Canadian Freeman* by Mr. Collins, about the same time; the *Colonial Advocate*, by Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie, in 1823; the *Christian Guardian*, in 1828; the *Patriot*, by Mr. Dalton in 1830; the *Courier*, by Mr. Gurnett; in 1831; the *Correspondent*, by Mr. Jas. King, in 1833; the *Constitution*, by Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie; the *Examiner*, by Mr. Hincks, in 1837, and afterwards by Mr. James Lesslie; the *Herald*, by Messrs. Rogers and Thompson, in 1840; the *British Colonist*, by Mr. Hugh Scobie, in 1839.

The following are the papers published at present in Toronto:

The Christian Guardian, commenced in 1828, is published, by the Methodist Conference, weekly.

The Mirror, begun in 1836, is published weekly by the trustees of Mr. C. Donlevy, the late proprietor, since the recent death of that gentleman.

The *Atlas*, begun on Friday, July 9, 1858, is published by Messrs. Thompson & Co., daily and weekly.

The Colonist commenced in 1838, by Mr. Hugh Scobie, is published by Messrs. Daniel Morrison & Co., daily, and weekly.

The Globe, commenced in 1844, is published by Mr. Geo. Brown, M.P.P., daily, tri-weekly and weekly.

The Leader, commenced in 1852, is published by Mr. James Beaty, daily, semi-weekly and weekly.

The Canadian Freeman, commenced in July, 1858, is published by Mr. James Mallon, weekly.

The Toronto Times, and *Old Countryman*, begun in 1853, is published by Mr. Hope, semi-weekly

The Echo, begun in Toronto in 1855, is published by Sellar.

The Canadian Independent, began in 1856 in Toronto, is published weekly, for the Congregational Union, by Maclear, Thomas & Co

The first of the present *Daily* papers—the *British Colonist*—was published in November 1851. The other dailies all date from 1853.

There are also several monthly periodical publications.

THE COLLEGE AVENUE

Is our chief promenade, and its shady walks in sunny

days and moonlight nights, are the resort of large numbers from the city.

THE ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

This Theatre is under the management of Major Nickinson, who has secured a good stock company, whose histrionic representations are above the average degree of merit. The Manager has long been recognised as indefatigable in his efforts to cater for the public taste, and his success in this respect warrants a recommendation to our reader not to neglect paying a visit to the Royal Lyceum

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In the erection of a Crystal Palace, evidence has been afforded that while we have waited respectfully until similar edifices have been built up in other countries, the people of this Province were in nowise behind in acting their part in the popular national method of celebrating the achievements of art; and that Canada had not only an equal right, but had the requisite energy, too, to afford its people also an Industrial Exhibition Untiring have been the efforts necessary to accomplish the work, and it now stands a worthy representative of the industry, talent, and agricultural progress of the Province, and a magnificent monument of the zeal which has introduced civilization to this beautiful quarter of the globe, which has pulled the country

through its difficulties, and which has raised it to the position of one of the greatest offshoots of the mother country, to which every Canadian is in heart and soul most loyally attached.

The encouragement afforded by the city corporation, and received from other sources reflects high honor upon the donors. No sooner w s the undertaking mooted than the city corporation came forward with a munificent grant of £5,000, which was followed by the liberal grant of £1,000 from the County Council, and £200 each from three Townships Agricultural Societies. The ground was placed at the disposal of the committee by the government, and from its situation is eminently adapted for the purposes for which it has been reserved.

The exhibition is entirely, with but two exceptions, the glass and the iron, furnished from the productions of this country, and is the work of native artisans; and the people of this Province, but more especially the people of Toronto may be congratulated on the success which has attended an enterprise which has for its object the fostering of the resources of Upper Canada, by an exhibition of the evidences of its progress in Agriculture and the Industrial Arts.

The foundation stone was laid on the 16th day of July, this year, by the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, assisted by Edward W. Thomson, Esq.,

President of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada; William B. Jarvis, Esq., President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures; and William H. Boulton, Mayor of the City of Toronto

Annexed we give the names of the gentlemen composing the official staff of the Provincial Agricultural Association:—D. B. Stevenson, Esq., President; William Fergusson, Esq, and John Wane, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Richard Lippincott Denison, Esq, Treasurer; Professor George Buckland, and William Edwards, Joint Secretaries; Professor Henry H. Croft, Chemist, and Mr. James Fleming, Seedsman.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, are:—Edward W. Thomson, Esq., President; Henry Ruttan, Esq., Vice-President; Hon Adam Fergusson, J. B. Marks, David Christie, M.P.P., Richard L. Denison, Asa A. Burnham and George Alexander.

TORONTO LOCAL COMMITTEE.—William H. Boulton, Mayor of the City; F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff of the County; William B. Jarvis, Esq., Rev. Dr. McCaul, Dr. Daniel Wilson; J. B. Robinson, George Brown, and Wm McDougall, M.P.P's.; Alderman Read, Alderman Brunell, Alderman Boomer, Alderman Ritchie, Alderman Carr; J. E. Pell, Samuel Walton, J. D. Humphreys; Joseph Hartman, M.P.P., Warden of the Counties of York and Peel; George Taylor Denison, Alexander Shaw, Professor Buckland, and all the members of the Board of Agriculture.

Architects—Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber.

Builders—Messrs. Smith, Burk, and Meldrum.

The building is situated on the west of Toronto, and is distant about a-mile-and-a-half from the centre of the city. It occupies a high and commanding situation, having an excellent view of the harbour and lake; and being adjacent to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, it is easily accessible. There are four grand entrances—east, west, north and south, the last of which faces the railway, and is approached through an elegant porch, 32 feet by 16 feet. The walls are constructed of obscure glass (similar to that used in the Dublin Exhibition Buildings), which also enters into composition of the roof, and the circular windows in the transepts being of the same material it serves the double purpose of diffusing a mitigated light throughout the building, and of excluding the glaring heat. The remainder of the roof is of wood covered with tin, which at a great distance may be seen glistening in the sunlight. The structure is upheld and braced firmly together by cast-iron pillars and girders, which at once add to the graceful appearance of the building and are the source of its security and stability.

Measuring 256 feet in length, and 144 feet in breadth, the building covers an area of more than 2,200 superficial feet on the ground floor. To this space must be added 1,100 feet occupied by galleries running round the whole extent of the palace, and reached by four convenient staircases, of easy ascent, placed in the transepts, and covering nearly 1,300 superficial feet. There will then be ample space afforded for the display, to the best advantage, of the different articles entered for exhibition, as well as sufficient accommodation for wards of 8,000 visitors The buildings, therefore, promises to answer every requirement of its projectors. For the safety of such a building, there are no good grounds for apprehension, but that no catastrophe might by any contingency result, the roof has been so lightly constructed, and such is the strength of the pillars and girders, that they are calculated to support more than double the dead weight resting upon them, in addition to twice the number of men, and, says a humerous writer, in these expansive days, three times the number of ladies who would suffice to fill the galleries. The most timid persons may, consequently visit the exhibition with an of perfect security. The interior of the Crystal Palace has an imposing appearance, also the exterior; and the building is in every respect creditable to the architects and contractors and will remain a magnificent exemplification of the energy and enterprise of its projectors.

We have now completed the task which we, in the outset. proposed to ourselves : that of giving a descriptive sketch of the main features of interest in our comparatively flourishing city, but though the work of compilation is brought to a close, there is yet much more that might be written in reference to the city and its lions, did the prescribed limits of the volume admit of it. We trust however, that sufficient has been written to afford the amount of information necessary to a knowledge of the city, which in itself inspiress in us a degree of inspiration in proportion to our acquaintance with it. We wish the institutions of Toronto that prosperity which has been the hope of their projectors, and we trust that the interests of its people may "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength."

The enterprise and energy which have characterised Canadian progress give to us abundant encouragement, and suggest to us a moral with which to adorn the completion of our local history, in the words of Longfellow, who in his poetic numbers says :—

> Let us then be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate,
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labour and to wait.

TARRIFF OF CAB CHARGES.

PLACES.		TWO HORSES.				ONE-HORSE CABS			
FROM	TO	ONE.	TWO	THREE.	Each Addi'l	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	Each Addi'l.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots,	Any place in 1st Division, and *vice versa.*	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½	1 0	1 6	1 10½	7½
Do.	Any place in 2d Division, and *vice versa.*	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½
Do.	Any place in 3d Division, and *vice versa.*	2 6	3 1½	3 9	7½	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½

A York Shilling (7½d) is charged for every extra person per hour.

BY THE HOUR.

TWO HORSES.					ONE HORSE				
		s. d.	s d.				s. d.	s d.	
1 person	1 Hour.	5 0	5 0	One for 4 hours, an average of 3s 1½d an hour.	1 person.	1 Hour.	3 9	3 9	One for 4 hours, an average of 2s 9½d an hour.
1 "	2 "	3 9	8 9		1 "	2 "	3 1½	6 10½	
1 "	3 "	2 6	11 3		1 "	3 "	2 6	9 4½	
1 "	4 "	1 3	12 6		1 "	4 "	1 10½	11 3	

ROSSIN HOUSE,

KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO, C. W.

A. G. JOSLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.,

No. 80 YONGE STREET,

3 doors north of King St. TORONTO.

GILLETT, KING & CO.,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

Whips, Cigars and Tobacco,

NO. 14 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

(OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK)

And 127 Rossin House Block, TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

GILLETT, KING & CO.

BETLEY & KAY,
CORNER OF
KING & YONGE STREETS,
IMPORTERS
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS
FALL STOCK
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
JUST OPENED!
A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
BRUSSELS TAPESTRY!
TWO AND
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
FLOOR CLOTHS, &C.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.

HARDWARE!

PATERSON & SON HARDWARE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

24 KING STREET EAST,

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Agricultural Furnaces!

GRAY'S SCOTCH IRON PLOUGHS,

Patent Improved Saw Gummers,

STRAW CUTTERS,

CHURNS, &c.,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

JOHN HARRINGTON,

IRON, METAL, AND HARDWARE

MERCHANT,

KNG STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Has on hand and offers for Sale, on

LIBERAL TERMS.

A Large and Complete Assortment of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Best Refined and Swedes Bar Iron,
Best Quality Cast, German, and Spring Steel,

HOOPS,

Sheet and Boiler Plate Iron,

1,000 CASKS CUT NAILS,

3,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,

TWO HUNDRED DDZEN CAST STEEL AXES,

ALSO:

Cooking Stoves, the best patterns, of very heavy Castings.

BOX STOVES A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

One New Steam Engine, 15 to 20 horse power, made to drive a five foot Circular Saw, well finished, wrought Iron shafts and fly-wheel, about two tons weight.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

JOHN HARRINGTON,
IRONMONGER.

JOSEPH ROGERS,

HATTER AND FURRIER,

109 KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL,
Wholesale and Retail.

An immense Stock of Furs, Hats, Caps, Robes, &c., latest styles.

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IMPORTER OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 105 King Street,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

A. S. AARONS,

FURS, CAPS & TRIMMINGS,

45 COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO.

☞ SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

MASONIC ARMS

HOTEL.

WM. STEER, - - PROPRIETOR.

Corner of Front Street & West Market Square,
TORONTO, C. W.

NEW YORK CITY STORE.

MRS. M. S. BELDEN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Millinery, Fancy Flowers and Feathers,
95 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
N.B.—Dresses Cut and Fitted, with or without making.

D. H. WELSH,
AGENT,
45 COLBORNE STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR)
Dealer in Men's and Ladies' Buttings, Leather Belts, Cotton Warp,
Grey & White Cotton Goods, Hoops, &c.

Terrapin Restaurant,
(LATE ST. NICHOLAS)
☞ KING STREET EAST, ☜
TORONTO, C. W.

The Largest and most Magnificent
RESTAURANT
WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARLISLE & McCONKY.

N.B.—Green Turtle Soup and Steaks daily. Meals at all hours

NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

AT

NOTMAN & RUSSELL'S,

No. 5 King Street East, Toronto.

New Fancy Dresses.
" Plaids.
" Cobourgs.
" French Merinos.
" Silks.
" Prints.
" Cottons
" Linens
" Stays.
" Broche Shawls
" Stella Shawls.
" Plaid Shawls.
" Velvets
" Patent Skirts.

New Mantles.
" Bonnets and Hats.
" Dress Caps
" Head Dresses.
" Ribbons
" Laces.
" Flowers.
" Hosiery.
" Shirts
" Neck Ties.
" Collars.
" Handkerchiefs.
" Flannels
" Blankets

NEW HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.

VISITORS to TORONTO will find this an excellent opportunity for purchasing the newest goods in the market,

At remarkably Low Prices!

As N. & R. have only purchased from first-class Houses, and at cash prices.

Public Dining Rooms

AT THE

Fountain Restaurant,

(NEAR THE POST OFFICE)

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS,

Steaks, Chops, Oysters, Lobsters, and Saups of all kinds,
served up on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Parties coming to the Fair will find this the cheapest as well as the best Establishment of the kind in the city.

THOMAS LAMB.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

COWAN & HUTCHISON.

Importers & Dealers, Wholesale & Retail, in

English, American & German

SHELF & HEAVY

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &C., &C.

ALSO

Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves of the newest and most approved patterns.

No. 1, St. Lawrence Hall Buildings,

King St. East, Toronto.

ISAAC COWAN. GEO HUTCHISON.

British & American Hardware

RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO

Hold always for sale, at their establishment, the BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, and WOLVERHAMPTON

Warehouse!

Corner of King & Yonge Strts., Toronto,

A LARGE STOCK of Iron, Steel, Nails, Lead, Copper, Tin, Shot, Chains, Cutlery, Twines, Cordage, Window Glass, and all kinds of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware Goods !

Kept constantly well assorted by NEW SUPPLIES frequently arriving, direct from the Manufactories in England and the United States, which they offer to Country Dealers on *liberal terms*, or in retail at their customary *Low Prices*.

In the selection of these articles the utmost care is exemplified, and amongst them may always be found the productions of the most reputed makers in each branch of the

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS!

And as they are all Cash Purchases made by parties thoroughly conversant with English, American, and Canadian Markets, R. B. & Co. can respectfully solicit an inspection of them, with a confidence that for quality, variety, and price, they will be found to merit public attention.

Written Orders executed with promptness and attention, at the same prices as if the writer were present, and aiming at a system which shall commend this establishment to Dealers and Consumers, every article from it is precisely what it is represented to be, and every facility is offered to visitors, to enable them to make satisfactory selections.

WILLIAM BLIGHT,
Insurance and General Commission Agent,
TORONTO STREET,
Second door South of the Post Office,
TORONTO, C. W.

PATTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF
French and English China,
GLASS & EARTHENWARE,
64 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO, C. W.

D. SUTHERLAND,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Clothier & General Outfitter,
NO. 100 YONGE STREET,
Between Adelaide & King Streets, TORONTO.

H. E. CLARKE,
MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS,
Of every description, wholesale & retail,
No. 98 YONGE STREET,
Few Doors from King Street, TORONTO, C. W.

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EXHIBITION!
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

JUST OPENED OUT!
A large and choice stock of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail, as low if not lower than any House in Canada.

MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING
Done on the premises, in fashionable styles, NOT AT FASAIONABLE PRICES, but a great deal lower.

☞ Remember No. 41 King St. west of Yonge, adjoining Messrs. J Beckett & Co's, Druggist.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

And also No. 94 King Street, north-west corner of King & Church Streets, where a choice variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
Dry Goods and Millinery, will be found at prices not to be surpassed by any house in the city.

☞. Garments made to order at from 15 to 25 per cent. lower than credit trade prices.

Sales made for cash only, and no abatement, wholesale, at the west end only,

JOHN CHARLESWOR

China, Glass, and Earthenware,

AT No. 1, ST. JAMES' BUILDINGS,

FIRST STORE

EAST OF THE CATHEDRAL,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscribers have just received from the Potteries in France and England, an elegant and extensive assortment of plain and decorated

CHINA, STONE, AND EARTHENWARE,
In Table, Dessert, Toilet, Breakfast, and Tea Sets.

TOY WARE,---Plain and Ornamental in great variety.

OIL AND PHOSGENE LAMPS,
In Table Suspending Bracket, Side, and Hand Lamps.

GLASSWARE,

In Decanters' Jugs, Champagnes, Clarets, Wines, Ales, Tumblers, Celeries, Fruit Bowls. Kerosen Oil, Gas, and Oil Lamp Covers, Chimneys, &c. &c Goods suitable for Country Stores in the Original Package, or packed to order. For sale cheap on approved credit. A liberal discount given for cash by

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co,

Toronto, Sept., 1858.

HATS THAT ARE HATS.

S. P. COLEMAN,

THE LONDON PRACTICAL

HATTER AND FURRIER,

19 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

☞ OPPOSITE THE GLOBE OFFICE ☜

Hats cleaned and pressed. Furs cleaned and altered.

CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Corner of Yonge & Temperance Streets,
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JAMES JACKSON,
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No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,
very description of Goods imported to order.

THE

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TO

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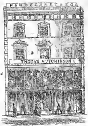
ONE OF THE CHIEF

ATTRACTIONS

Of this city, is the



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So widely and favorably known as being

THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE

Premises in Canada.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,

And Ready-Made Clothing,

In greater variety, in better and newer styles, and at lower prices than can be found at any other house in the city.

☞ **An inspection solicited.** ☜

THOS. HUTCHINSON, NEPHEW & CO.,
Pantechnetheca, King Street East,
TORO

Ha! Ha! Ha!

TIS THE READY MONEY
DOES IT,

A SELF EVIDENT FACT!

Ready Money to buy, and Ready Money when sold, enables the Proprietors of the

PANTECHNETHECA

To offer superior advantages to purchasers by giving them Goods at CASH PRICES.

OUR FALL GOODS!

Are to hand, and we intend to open

Our New and Beautiful Show Room,

On MONDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER instant, with one of the most

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MILLINERY

Ever found in the city, which in connection with our immense Stocks of

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

Will form one of the most attractive exhibitions to be found in Canada.

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RICE LEWIS & SON,

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Hardware Merchants.

Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes!

The best and cheapest Safes made and fitted-up to suit pu
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Rodgers & Sons celebrated Cutlery,

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PORCELAIN, PLATED, AND FANCY
DECORATED KNOBS,

And every article of the very best quality of

House-Furnishing and Builder

HARDWARE.

Chance's English Crown & Thick Sheet Glass
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Paints & Oils, Nails, &c., Bar-Iron, Steel, Lead & Tin, Pumps,
Leather and India Rubber Belting, 1 to 18 inches, Paten
Mangles, Washing & Ironing Machines, Iron Bedsteads,

☞ **FOR SALE, AT LOWEST PRIC**

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WM. McMILLAN.

(LATE FROM GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.)

Gentlemen's Shirts, Neck Ties, Hosiery,

LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING,

Baby Linens, Children's Dresses, &c.

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[*THIRD DOOR FROM KING-STREET,*]

TORONTO, CANADA WEST,

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Among the New Goods just imported, the following are worthy of inspection:

THE BALMORAL SKIRT,

THE NIGHTENGALE PATENT CORSETS,

Made to Fasten and Unfasten instantaneously:

Ladies' Night Dresses, plain or trimmed, Chimises, Collars, Sleeves, Trimmings, Insertions, &c., &c.

ABY LINENS

complete setts or otherwise. Fingering Yarn, 4-ply best quality in all shades, only 3s 9d per lb.; Wool Polkas, Spencers, Cravats, &c., in all the newest styles.

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HE LARGEST STOCK OF DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, &c, &c, IN CANADA.

Ladies and Gents' Hosiery, direct from Aberdeen, Howick and Alloa, in Scotland.

.—Purchasers to the amount of Ten Dollars will get forwarded free of carriage to any Railway Station

the lowest price in plain figures.

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LIMITS 12½ CENTS. PER WEEK.

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CITY FOUNDRY, No. 161 YONGE STRE

TORONTO.

The largest variety of Stoves in the Province, in qualit
superior to any others. J. R. & Co. also deal extensively

COAL GRATES, FURNACES, AND COOKING RAN

They have lately patented a New Cooking S
"IRON DUKE," an improvement on any the

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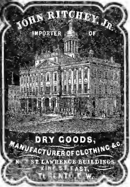

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IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
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N[illegible] ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS
KING ST. EAST,
TORONTO C. W.

ROYAL LYCEUM.

J. Nickinson, Lessee & Manager.

OPEN EVERY EVENING FOR

Comedies, Tragedies, Dancing, Singing,

PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

BOX 50c.; PIT & Upper Gallery, 25c.

STERLING ACTORS!

BRILLIANT COSTUMES

CHARMING SCENERY!

AND

A GOOD ORCHESTRA!

SMART'S

NEWSPAPER DEPOT

40 KING STREET W

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WATERLOO HOUSE.

SCORE & BRAYLEY

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR

NEW GOODS,

Recently purchased and Imported direct from British Manufactories. OUR STOCK will be found to be

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,

And we are offering advantages to

CASH BUYERS

Such as were never before known. All Parties wishing to buy a

GENERAL PARCEL,

re requested to bear us in mind. WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR GOODS—to be marked in PLAIN FIGURES at

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86 YONGE STREET,

FIVE DOORS, NORTH OF KING STREET.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION!

BOARD AND LODGING

be had at 155 QUEEN STREET, opposite the Col-
ue. Intending VISITORS to the Provincial
desirous of obtaining comfortable apartments
to make early application.

18, 1858.

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Booksellers, Stationers

AND PRINTERS.

OFFICE OF THE

DAILY and WEEKLY "ATLAS."

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THE MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, English and American on Sale on the arrival of every English Mail, and promptly supplied to order.

Commercial and General Stationery of Best English Manufacture and at very moderate prices.

Book and Job Printing of Every Description promptly executed and at reasonable charges.

THE QUARTER DOLLAR PACKET

OF SUPERIOR

ENGLISH STATIONER

CONTAINS;

12 Sheets Fine Letter Paper!
12 Sheets Fine Note Paper!
12 Self Sealing Note Envelopes!
6 Steel Pens and Penholder!
1 Sheet Blotting Paper! and
1 Bottle Ink!

ALL FOR 25 CENTS!

Manufactured and Sold by

THOMPSON & CO.,

OFFICE OF THE

DAILY AND WEEKLY "AT

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BE SURE TO VISIT THE

oronto Stereoscope Depot.

Where you will find the

VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS.

And the

NEWEST VIEWS,

Including

Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Queenston Heights, Brook's Monument, &c.,

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL SCENERY, CITIES,

BUILDINGS, CELEBRITIES, GROUPS PARTIES —

A Series of Magnificent

VIEWS OF EGYPTIAN RUINS

Stereoscopes 75 Cents and upward,

Slides 12½ Cents and upward.

Here also is to be found the

atent Washable Gilt Picture Frame and Roo

MOULDINGS.

A beautiful Article.

AT HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

LASTS A LIFE TIME.

Ladies' Reticules, Bags, Portmonais, and othe
ancy Goods, British Manufactured Writing and
er Papers, and a General Stock of Stationery,
esale by

THOMAS MACLEAR,

Masonic Buildings, two doors North of the Post Office
Toronto Street, Toronto

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POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY

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Diocese of Toronto

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Toronto—the metropolis of Upper Canada, [illegible]

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comparable with those of any other city in the
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[illegible] [illegible] buildings, the Post [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible], while [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Toronto [illegible]

KING STREET

This, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], what the [illegible] are [illegible] the [illegible] to them, the Broadway [illegible] to the denizens of New York, and [illegible] [illegible] to the citizens [illegible] Toronto. The [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and the buildings which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] street. [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] around the [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Canada. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] as well as of the [illegible] [illegible] of the City. The principal [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The original church was built of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] appointed for the [illegible] Knight was added to [illegible] an additional [illegible] from [illegible] Episcopal [illegible] black [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] in 1843, the [illegible] Bishop George [illegible] The [illegible] bishop of [illegible] Bishop of Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the city,

Through the [illegible]
The [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

This [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The Building of [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] Hall Arcade.

[illegible] building [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]
erected in Toronto-street, in February, [illegible]
[illegible] with Joseph Lesslie, Esq. the late [illegible]
[illegible] the Toronto [illegible]
[illegible], Esq.

[illegible] system which has [illegible] in [illegible], when the largest sum for which an [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] being [illegible] the following year the amount was [illegible] of change from [illegible]
The Post Office building, which the [illegible] hundred pounds [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the representatives of the British Crown.

[illegible]

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were destroyed. T[illegible]

[illegible] burned on King street, and [illegible] the present [illegible], which were re-[illegible] [illegible] and an [illegible] little. [illegible] were purchased by J. G. Chewett, Esq. [illegible] built by Messrs. [illegible] & Paterson. [illegible] occupied by Mr. Thompson, and [illegible] by Mr. Joseph Turton. [illegible] the whole block. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], the lower [illegible] [illegible] completion. After [illegible] They [illegible] brick which place [illegible] the [illegible] Coffee [illegible] and handsome rooms. [illegible] The offices attached are [illegible] by some-[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. It was proposed some [illegible] building suitable for the Senate and the Government, as [illegible] the Toronto University in the [illegible]. [illegible] has be-[illegible] All [illegible] and windows and [illegible] occupied by [illegible]. The additions [illegible] consist of [illegible] large and spacious rooms, now [illegible] Legislative Council, another [illegible] for the members of [illegible] House to [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

number of our [illegible] Some of these things [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] large [illegible] [illegible] Library [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Parliament House, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] number about 15,000 volumes [illegible] [illegible] of large dimensions.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible] ASYLUM

This [illegible] institution which was designed by [illegible] Howard, Esq., was [illegible] [illegible] years ago [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] for the purpose by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Canada. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] however, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of an Asylum [illegible] [illegible] years after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Toronto [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] made by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] floors [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] building [illegible] the [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The upper floor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The building [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purposes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] building and about [illegible]. There [illegible] in the ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the building [illegible] the [illegible] the ground [illegible] [illegible] through [illegible] ground [illegible] the [illegible] were designed by [illegible]

[illegible] number of patients received [illegible] each [illegible] has been about [illegible]. The largest [illegible] in [illegible] and the smallest number [illegible] in [illegible].

In all [illegible] asylums for the insane [illegible] building the number of patients for whose [illegible] was required. The building originally [illegible] for the University of Queen's College has been [illegible] applied.

[illegible] expenses of [illegible] about [illegible] per annum, which is [illegible] with the exception of about [illegible] received from paying patients.

The present Visiting Commissioners are the Hon. [illegible] William [illegible] and [illegible] of Toronto, and [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] of the Medical Superintendent who have been [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. Workman.

The present Officers of the Asylum are:—

Medical Superintendent	[illegible] Workman, M.D.
Assistant Physician	[illegible] Workman, M.D.
[illegible]	J. [illegible]
Steward	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mrs. [illegible]
Engineer	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The building occupied [illegible] and purchased from the [illegible] D is situated on Queen [illegible] and [illegible]

The new wing was commenced [illegible] the completion [illegible] which [illegible] took place on the [illegible] February. This wing was built under the superintendence of the [illegible] being [illegible] The [illegible] for the erection of the new wing was taken by Mr. John [illegible] and was completed [illegible].

The whole now consists of a long two-storied building and large projecting wings, which are [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] gables [illegible] appearance, although the [illegible] might have been [illegible] had the whole been built from one original design. The [illegible] The upper story of the centre part of the building [illegible] the library of [illegible] and the [illegible] story [illegible] Queen's Bench and [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the building is being [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the Queen, the Queen's [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The name of the [illegible] Osgoode, the [illegible] Township. The [illegible] the year, [illegible] William Osgoode [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] same office in the same year. The [illegible] Chief Justice of Upper Canada, was appointed [illegible]

Passing [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] we come upon Church street, at the [illegible] which stands out conspicuously.

THE [illegible] INSTITUTE

an institution which [illegible] attention. The institution was established in [illegible] and was incorporated by [illegible]. The late Dr. [illegible] the Hon. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] appointed. [illegible] [illegible] good [illegible] [illegible] figures. [illegible] by the Department [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]. Since the [illegible] the growth of the [illegible] specimens. The [illegible] and the reading [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible].

The success of the [illegible] encouraged [illegible] of specimens of [illegible], which were [illegible]. For [illegible] years [illegible], however, [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] by [illegible] for the study of [illegible] and [illegible] and various scientific subjects [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] splendid new [illegible] built by [illegible] of [illegible] completion of [illegible]. The building which [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] from [illegible]. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible]
The [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COUNTY BALL.

[illegible]

[illegible] among [illegible] from the [illegible] drawing [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] they were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Church [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the place of [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], by Mr. John Higgins, of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] by about [illegible]. At that time [illegible] buildings on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] buildings. [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by building [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] side of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], in the [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] plan drawn by [illegible] [illegible], Esq. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] purposes, especially [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] and to [illegible] the [illegible] of criminals [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is proposed, to appropriate the share of the proceeds of the [illegible] [illegible], which falls to the [illegible], [illegible] £[illegible], at the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] House of Correction in [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] for this purpose the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres of land [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] to pay to the [illegible], the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

It is about 50 years since the first prisoner [illegible] [illegible] in York. The whole of the [illegible] the [illegible] building, and the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

In the [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] Government, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] depth of the [illegible] part of the building [illegible]. The different [illegible] have [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] the County Council [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible], and rooms for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] floor. The [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] drawings. It was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. [illegible]

[illegible] of the County [illegible] Esq., M.P.

[illegible] Esq.

John [illegible] Esq.

[illegible]

[illegible] supplied with the following list of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] acres of land [illegible] by the Board of [illegible] Education, [illegible] applied to the support [illegible] Schools. [illegible] of the College of [illegible] Crown [illegible] and some members, the Dissenters and Presbyters [illegible] of some Professors of [illegible] [illegible], all of whom [illegible] [illegible] Established Church in England and Ireland, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]

The Charter was [illegible] very [illegible] and [illegible] finally [illegible] by people that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

After years of [illegible] [illegible] by Parliament, [illegible] which abolished all the [illegible] England, and provided that any Professors [illegible] Council might be admitted, [illegible] the Trinity [illegible] [illegible] College [illegible] [illegible]

Mr Thomas [illegible] [illegible] place proposed for the [illegible] of the Hall of the College [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] City [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The buildings [illegible] when the [illegible]

[illegible] building, [illegible] and the [illegible] purpose. The [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] buildings [illegible] of the College [illegible] the college chapel, and [illegible] 1848, the [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Episcopal [illegible] purposes. The [illegible] of the [illegible] and the

Board of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] he also explained the [illegible], [illegible] that [illegible] to the [illegible] of King's College on that of Toronto should [illegible] other Colleges the privileges of becoming affiliated to it in the manner of London University. [illegible] [illegible], however, passed the [illegible], which abrogated entirely all the [illegible]. The bill provided also that there should be no professorships in connection with the Toronto University; the duty of [illegible] should be confined to the examination of candidates for [illegible] and scholarships, and granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, of law, and medicine. It also provided that the then Professors in Toronto University, should be transferred to a new institution, to be called University College, excepting the Professors of Medicine, [illegible] dismissed with a gratuity of a year's salary. The following [illegible] list of the Professors and [illegible]:

President, Rev. John McCaul, LL.D.; Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres; Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics; H. H. Croft, [illegible], Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture; J. B. Cherriman, [illegible], Professor of Natural Philosophy; Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature; Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S.

[illegible] Modern Languages. [illegible]

The [illegible] degree of Master of [illegible] the College [illegible] for the first University examination [illegible] the University [illegible] passed the first University examination [illegible] Those who have passed [illegible] others in the course of [illegible]

[illegible]

The library contains [illegible] collection of works in the different departments of science and literature. [illegible]

Connected with the [illegible] of [illegible] Museum of Natural History, which affords means of illustrating the Professors' lectures in the various departments of Zoology and Botany. The Museum possesses a very numerous collection of specimens, amongst which are many belonging to the Dominion, and a large stock of apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Chemical science.

Several scholarships are granted in each department, the value of which amounts to [illegible] each per year.

By the aid of [illegible] obligingly [illegible] we are enabled to give the following facts in connection with

[illegible] UNIVERSITY PARK.

[illegible] University Park originally consisted of [illegible] lots [illegible], and [illegible], and comprised portions of the property of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., [illegible] Boulton, Wm. [illegible] Powell, Esq., and Mr. J. B. Robinson,—in all 168 acres. The first portion was deeded to the University by [illegible], 1828, the remainder [illegible] May, 1828.

About one-third of the whole Park, which the Government lately took possession of, with the view of occupying the same as a site for Parliament buildings and Government House, [illegible] for the use and purposes of the University. In February, 1859, [illegible] comprises the portion west of Queen Street Avenue, about [illegible] acres. His Excellency the Governor General [illegible] by an order bearing date 22nd February last, [illegible] will be [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and an [illegible] [illegible] buildings, out of the University [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] amount [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] designed [illegible] ground [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] Library and Museum. With the view of [illegible] their [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] general plans, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of which the following [illegible] brief description.

The chief feature of the University buildings will be shown by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. The general outline of the buildings will approach the form of [illegible] square, having [illegible] broad quadrangle of about [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the north side, which will be left open to the Park. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] will be about [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 150 feet in length, and comprising [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ground being devoted [illegible] [illegible] the upper story [illegible] the library and museum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 50 by 80 feet each, with public and [illegible] reading rooms attached. These, which [illegible] [illegible] the public portion of the building, will be crowned by the Tower, and by [illegible] central hall of all the height of the building, from which the library [illegible] are approached [illegible] the right and left [illegible] vestibule. The [illegible] the building, [illegible] and [illegible] surmounted by [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] will be devoted [illegible] the University, [illegible] Chancellor's. The Chancellor's and Registrar's rooms, [illegible] rooms and the Hall. [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] largest. The west end of the [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] rooms and [illegible].

The northern [illegible] of the east and west wings [illegible] will be [illegible] by the official residences of the President and Deans of the Colleges, and in the [illegible] will be [illegible] Chemical Laboratory, [illegible] and [illegible].

The general accommodation will be arranged [illegible] the [illegible] rooms, [illegible] library and reading [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] rooms, [illegible] and [illegible] University [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Presidents' and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It has been designed by Messrs. [illegible] and is being built by Messrs. [illegible] Brothers.

The whole grounds around the new buildings [illegible] to be laid out [illegible] The rest [illegible] to be devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes [illegible] garden.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] planned, erected [illegible] intended to replace [illegible] building. [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible]

At the west end of the city, stands Trinity Church, a Gothic structure [illegible] by [illegible] ft., the corner-stone of which was laid by the Bishop on the [illegible] of July, [illegible]. It was planned [illegible] and [illegible] gallery [illegible] and [illegible] accommodates about [illegible] persons. It was designed [illegible] and built by Mr. John [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] beautiful [illegible] both ground [illegible] of the church.

Adjoining the church is [illegible] Gothic school house, built by [illegible] Esq., and [illegible] by the church [illegible] about 200 children.

[illegible] CHURCH OF [illegible]

The [illegible] building and [illegible] to the [illegible] by the [illegible] Esq. [illegible] erected [illegible] by [illegible] the early English style. It accommodates [illegible] persons. The [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Anglican [illegible] and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The first organ [illegible]

[illegible] subsequently 20 feet were added [illegible]

[illegible]

The church was built [illegible] Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

The church [illegible] 500 persons.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Methodist church [illegible] George street [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is designed [illegible] style, [illegible]

[illegible]

For the purpose of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who adhered to the union with the British Conference.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] chapel in [illegible], between Yonge and Bay streets. They afterwards disposed of this building to the United Presbyterians and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] church in [illegible].

THE [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] from the Church [illegible], which [illegible] [illegible] portion of the [illegible] [illegible], while the British Wesleyans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] body in England, and [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] of the body in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of the church, and was [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible].

THE [illegible] [illegible] CHURCH.

The Church [illegible] situated in [illegible], adjoining the Temperance Hall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Gothic style, 45 feet by 60. The foundations were laid on the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and the Church was opened for public worship on 21 [illegible] December of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] preached [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which [illegible] public worship [illegible] December, [illegible]. It [illegible] feet long by [illegible] wide, and [illegible] feet in height, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is capable of seating [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cost [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Joseph [illegible], was the architect, [illegible] [illegible], the carpenter, [illegible] James [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the mason, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] painting.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] occupied by the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible], which was put up principally by [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] [illegible], and was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by were [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] Hague [illegible] ey, and [illegible] the same date and is [illegible] still.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Previous to 1820 there was no regular Presbyterian minister in the place. A [illegible] Brown who came over from England, preached occasionally. The first ordained minister was the Reverend James Harris, educated in the Seminary in Monaghan, Ireland. He collected together the Presbyterians in 1821, among whom were Messrs. Jesse Ketchum, Colin Drummond, Joseph Hagerman, John Berry, and others who are now residing in the city. In 1822 a brick church was built on the ground now occupied by Knox's church. Site was purchased by Jesse Ketchum, Esq. It was 50 by 60 feet, and at that time above 300 attended. Previous to this the Presbyterians worshipped in the Masonic Hall on Market Lane. This church belonged to what was called the United Synod of Upper Canada, an organization which remained separate until the disruption of the Church in Scotland in 1844.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the adherents to the church in Scotland resident in the town of York, held on the 8th March, 1830, John Ewart, Esq., in the chair, it was on the motion of Mr. Morison, seconded by Mr. [illegible] Crafton, unanimously resolved to take immediate steps for the pro-

The [illegible] planned [illegible] [illegible] connection with the Church [illegible] Scotland, and for the calling of [illegible] clergyman of that church to officiate therein as their minister.

[illegible]

In pursuance of this resolution, St. Andrew's Church was erected, and the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, A.M., was inducted as the first minister thereof on the 1st June, 1831. After an incumbency of three years, Mr. Rintoul resigned his charge, and the church was declared vacant on the 4th June 1834. The next minister was the Rev. William T. Leach, A.M., who was admitted to the pastoral charge of the congregation on the 26th July 1835. He officiated as minister of the church for seven years, when he tendered his resignation [illegible] the [illegible], which was accepted, and the church was declared vacant on the 25th August, 1841. Mr. Leach was succeeded by the Rev. John Barclay, D.D. (the present incumbent), who having been previously ordained by the Presbytery of Ayr in Scotland, was inducted as minister of St. Andrew's church by the Presbytery of Toronto on the 4th November, 1842.

This church, [illegible] situated on the corner of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The ground was purchased from the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in May 1830, and [illegible] of 70 by 90 feet, costing [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] church [illegible]

In 1843, the year of [illegible] Disruption in Scotland [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the principles [illegible] Church [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] from all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Presbyterian Church [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the congregation [illegible] [illegible]. The body [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] called the Rev. Dr. [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible]. The church was enlarged by the addition of [illegible] [illegible], the congregation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The whole [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible], on [illegible] Sept. 18[illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The foundation stone of [illegible] church was laid on the 21st Sept. 18[illegible] and [illegible] was opened for worship on the 2nd Sept. [illegible]

This building [illegible] [illegible] admired for its beautiful proportion of its tower and spire, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible]. The church, with its galleries around three sides, [illegible] an accommodation of 1,000 sittings. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] The Rev. Alexander [illegible], from Edinburgh, was inducted to the pastoral charge [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in this year.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The original Free Presbyterian congregation was [illegible] in January, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Temperance street. In [illegible] the church on [illegible] street [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] used by [illegible] congregation under the name of [illegible] Church. The Rev. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. And [illegible], on the [illegible] of August [illegible], Mr. [illegible] [illegible] formerly minister of [illegible], County Armagh, Ireland, and came out to New [illegible] [illegible] minister [illegible] the beginning of the year [illegible]. The Rev. [illegible] [illegible] succeeded Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] the present minister.

The increase of the congregation, rendering greater accommodation necessary, they purchased [illegible] on the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, and have just completed the erection of [illegible] new building. The structure [illegible] from designs by William Thomas, Esq., architect, and is in the Decorated style [illegible] [illegible] Europe [illegible] the 14th century. It [illegible] built of brick, [illegible] [illegible] with stone and [illegible] dressings, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] design, and has two towers and spires at the front, one on each side of the main gable, and porch and three front entrances. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of stained glass, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The basement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Height [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feet. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] length [illegible] feet, height [illegible] [illegible] feet. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rev. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] July [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Episcopal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the superintendence of William Thomas, Esq., architect. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persons, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The builders were Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & Co. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This congregation [illegible] [illegible] to the east [illegible] lately worshipped in an old [illegible] building. The Rev. Dr Taylor is the pastor. The new building, on the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, is of yellow brick and freestone, [illegible] in the [illegible] pointed style of English architecture. It contains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] feet inside, with [illegible] broad gallery [illegible] of good pitch. There [illegible] tower [illegible] spire [illegible] the north-west angle, [illegible] feet high. The spire is covered with slates of [illegible] [illegible] colours. The [illegible] walls [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] windows of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] heads. The windows with the exception of the front [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The seats of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] ends with [illegible] [illegible] mouldings, with carved [illegible] [illegible] down. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] workmanship. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arranged in three [illegible], with [illegible] passages [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] space. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and Mr [illegible] the carpenter. The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] opened the [illegible] [illegible] January, 18[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Reformed [illegible] together in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] and [illegible] through the [illegible] and the Church in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fellowship meetings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and other places [illegible] congregation [illegible] Rev. [illegible] [illegible] the Reformed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Church [illegible] [illegible] the Reformed [illegible]

[illegible] his own. This [illegible] was successful, the [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible], who [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Presbytery. Before the church [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] the public worship on the [illegible] February, [illegible] designed by Joseph Sheard. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

The Congregational body commenced public religious services in Toronto, August [illegible], [illegible], in the old [illegible] Hall, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was formed on November [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] England. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Congregational [illegible] England and Wales, the [illegible]

[illegible] Adelaide [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pre-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], minister of Northampton, England, [illegible] [illegible] the Bishop's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the fall of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Toronto, and took charge [illegible] the church. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] street, and [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] congregation, was [illegible] and used [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the 1st January [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the corner of Adelaide and [illegible] streets, [illegible] [illegible] and commodious edifice, [illegible] [illegible] capable [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] persons, [illegible] [illegible] Sabbath school [illegible] brick, faced with [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], and cut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This church was burnt down [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] the corner of the [illegible] of Adelaide and [illegible] in the [illegible] style of architecture, [illegible] of brick throughout, with [illegible] [illegible]. The tower and spire [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], when entering the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] windows [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] and galleries [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the galleries. The [illegible] of the [illegible] enclosed. The [illegible] windows are [illegible] through the aisles. The height of the spire [illegible] The building [illegible] Mr. Robert [illegible]

This building [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] organized in February [illegible] members [illegible] Rev. John [illegible] The Rev. [illegible] The building [illegible] by the Episcopal Methodists.

and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] occupied by the [illegible] Presbyterian Church [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] purchased [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Toward the year 18[illegible], [illegible] persons, chiefly from [illegible], organized a church on what was generally called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Toronto, [illegible] was appointed [illegible] of the Church.

[illegible] December 18[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] purchased [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] church by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the building was opened for public worship.

In 18[illegible], the congregation was dissolved through the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Application was, however, made to the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Society in England [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Toronto [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Canada, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] edifice in the old [illegible] being [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] church [illegible] in the [illegible] style [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Church. It was opened for public [illegible] July, 18[illegible]. The Rev. [illegible] [illegible] succeeded [illegible] [illegible] October 18[illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] the congregation [illegible] [illegible]; the chapel was [illegible] in [illegible] accommodation by [illegible], by an addition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and by the erection [illegible] galleries. [illegible] interior arrangement is [illegible] very good, and the decorations handsome. Mr. [illegible] having left, the Rev. [illegible] [illegible] returned, and [illegible] [illegible] pastor, on the [illegible] December, 18[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] CHURCH

The African Baptist Church was organized in 18[illegible], on the corner of Queen and [illegible] streets. The late Rev. [illegible] Christian was long pastor in this Church. It is [illegible] [illegible] building [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ROMAN CATHOLIC

ST. [illegible]'S CHURCH

On the [illegible] [illegible] December 18[illegible], [illegible] deed of [illegible] property given for the first Roman Catholic Church [illegible] [illegible]. It was built the succeeding year on [illegible] street, in the [illegible] [illegible] of the city by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] brick [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

The size the [illegible] round, cathedral [illegible] one of the [illegible] that the [illegible] when the large building [illegible] the [illegible] was com[illegible]. The [illegible] largest ecclesiastical edifice in the [illegible] of [illegible] about [illegible] the early [illegible] style of English [illegible], built of white brick and [illegible] proportions, being 300 feet in width, and, with the transepts, making [illegible] cathedral. [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] of general [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of great [illegible] of seven [illegible] being 30 [illegible] wide, the transepts [illegible] the [illegible] central [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] 220 feet long, [illegible] of stone and timber, [illegible] with [illegible] building. The [illegible] was 150 feet long by the [illegible] [illegible] gallery [illegible] The [illegible] commenced [illegible] the year 1625, and finished [illegible]. The tower and spire, which [illegible] completed, [illegible] feet high, of [illegible] the [illegible] the centre of [illegible] designed by [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the north side of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] style of architecture [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good effect. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the designs and under the superintendence of [illegible] [illegible] Esq. architect.

Bishop [illegible] who was the first [illegible] Catholic Bishop was consecrated [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The church was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. In [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Upper Canada College, [illegible] the Royal Grammar School, was founded in the year [illegible], by an order in the Provincial Government, vesting the government of the institution in a Board of Managers, designated the President, Directors and Trustees of Upper Canada College. The endowment consisted of [illegible] — the premises and grounds of the College — [illegible], and lands of different townships to the amount of [illegible] acres. In addition to the above landed endowment, the College received an allowance from Government of £[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per annum since. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] managed by its own Board of [illegible] and Trustees. Its management was then transferred to the governing body of the University, by which it has been controlled since.

The College buildings were completed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years later. On the retirement of Dr. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. McCaul was appointed Principal, and continued in that position until he was appointed Vice-President of King's College. The Principal next appointed was Rev. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], who held the office until his retirement in [illegible]. The following is a list of the masters:—Principal, Rev. [illegible], [illegible]; First Classical Master, Rev. [illegible], [illegible]; Mathematical Master, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Classical Master, [illegible] Wood, A.M.; [illegible] Classical Master, [illegible] M. [illegible] French Master, [illegible] First English Master, [illegible] M.D.; [illegible] English Master, [illegible] Thompson; Commercial Master, [illegible] Ornamental Drawing, [illegible] Writing Master, [illegible] Mathematical Master, [illegible]

The College occupies a very large brick building, with suitable [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] for the different classes. The grounds around it are [illegible] and tastefully laid out. It was built by Mr. [illegible], from plans prepared by [illegible] at a cost of upwards of [illegible].

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

As early as the year [illegible], this subject was suggested in [illegible] of Education in Upper Canada, [illegible] Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, presented [illegible] Upper [illegible] of [illegible] for Upper Canada, [illegible] and [illegible]. This was [illegible] in the year [illegible], and [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] be [illegible]. The Legislature gave [illegible] the [illegible] and £[illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] buildings, and [illegible] annual grant of [illegible] for the support of the Normal School, and [illegible] under the management of the Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

[illegible] The approval of Government [illegible] 1856, necessitated the removal of the [illegible] and other premises, and the adoption of [illegible] for the erection of buildings [illegible] The Legislature [illegible] appropriated [illegible] erection of buildings [illegible] some of the buildings [illegible] and the premises were formally opened [illegible] public meeting [illegible] 1856. The establishment consists of [illegible] Normal School and two Model Schools: [illegible] the school of instruction by [illegible] the school of instruction by practice. [illegible] are employed [illegible] which the pupils [illegible] instruction [illegible] the principles of education and the [illegible] knowledge to the [illegible] Model Schools [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] superintendent of schools. [illegible]

[illegible] deputy superintendent of schools.

[illegible] the University of Toronto. [illegible]

Normal and Model School Teachers. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] whole building is owned by the [illegible]

[illegible] BENTLEY [illegible]

Was established in [illegible] [illegible] given by the Government and by the City Council.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The cornerstone of this College was laid [illegible] April, and the inauguration ceremony took place on the [illegible] January [illegible] [illegible] Bishop of Toronto [illegible]

[illegible] offices, the Captain in the past [illegible] visited school, and promised to bring a vase of scrap, these [illegible] alumni, ... to testify for [illegible] order. The contract for building in the [illegible] advertised for [illegible] the year 1882, and H. [illegible] Pratt, designed and accepted. Messrs. [illegible] Williams, H. Fisher contracted for the building [illegible].

The building is in the third period of pointed English architecture which prevailed in the [illegible] period beginning the 14th century. [illegible] Three [illegible] length, it has [illegible] rooms, [illegible] chapel, library, refectory, [illegible] class and Professor's rooms, private and [illegible] reception in President's apartments and accommodations for [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible]. It has [illegible] the first story. Windows [illegible] stone [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] pointed [illegible] with [illegible] windows are [illegible] windows and [illegible] of the entire building. [illegible] there are [illegible] and [illegible] pinnacles and ornamented [illegible]. The entire building [illegible] which lights the [illegible]. There are [illegible]

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

[illegible] United Churches of England and Ireland.

The Officers are:—Chancellor, [illegible] Vice-Chancellor [illegible] —The Provost of Trinity College. [illegible]

[illegible] Trinity College [illegible]

Trinity College was [illegible]

[illegible] Trinity College [illegible]

[illegible]

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter bearing date [illegible] July, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] the country [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Theological department [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The number of students [illegible]

Theological [illegible] college [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Taylor, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] in Toronto [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] They [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Chief Commissioner—Frederick Widder, Esq. [illegible] Commissioner—[illegible] D. [illegible], Esq. [illegible]

[illegible] COMPANIES

The [illegible] Land [illegible] Companies having been [illegible] in Toronto, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 1852, capital [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] published [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] published by [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] published [illegible]

[illegible] published weekly by
[illegible] the [illegible] proprietary [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] daily and weekly
[illegible] in [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] published by [illegible]
daily, [illegible] and weekly.
[illegible] it published
[illegible] and weekly
[illegible] commenced by [illegible]
[illegible] weekly.
[illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] semi-weekly
[illegible] is published.

[illegible]
weekly [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] daily [illegible]
[illegible] November [illegible]
[illegible]
and monthly [illegible] published
[illegible]

through no difficulties, and others has raised [illegible] of one of the greatest [illegible] of the [illegible], of which every Canadian [illegible] his heart and [illegible] more highly valued.

The accommodation afforded by the city corporation [illegible] from other sources [illegible] high [illegible] on the [illegible]. The amount [illegible] the undertaking [illegible] from the city corporation alone [illegible] was [illegible] of [illegible], which was followed by [illegible] grant of [illegible] from the County Council, the [illegible] from [illegible] Township Agricultural Society [illegible] was placed at the disposal of the [illegible], and from the same [illegible] for the purposes for which [illegible] the [illegible]

The exhibition is [illegible], with [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible], furnished from the produce [illegible] this country, and by the work of [illegible] people of this Province, the [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Upper Canada [illegible] and [illegible] of the progress [illegible] and [illegible] Arts.

The foundation stone was laid on the [illegible] day of July, the [illegible] by the Honourable [illegible] President [illegible] the [illegible] Council and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

purpose [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the building [illegible]

[illegible] ground [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the prosperity which has been [illegible] and [illegible] and has found that the interests of the peo[illegible] will be growth and strengthen [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] which have [illegible] progress [illegible] and suggests [illegible] with which [illegible] the completion of our local library [illegible] Longfellow who in his poem [illegible] says

Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving still pursuing
Learn to labor and [illegible] wait

[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE

KING STREET WEST

[illegible] PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

[illegible], Wines, Liquors, Tobacco &c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cigars, Cigars and Tobacco.

[illegible]

[illegible] & KAY

CORNER OF

KING & YONGE STREET

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

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FALL STOCK

JUST OPENED!

[illegible] [illegible] OF

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY

[illegible]

[illegible] CARPETS

[illegible] [illegible], &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]

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[illegible] AND PLOWS,

Patent Improved Saw Gummers

STRAW CUTTERS,

CHURNS, &c.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Shelf and Heavy Hardware

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOOPS

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP

JOHN HARDING & CO.

[illegible]

HATTER AND FURRIER

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Single and Double [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MASONIC ARA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Millinery, Mantles, Flowers and Feathers

[illegible]

[illegible] Restaurant

[illegible]

TORONTO [illegible]

The Largest and Most Magnificent

RESTAURANT

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Public Dining Rooms

Commercial Restaurant

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

English, American & German

HARDWARE

[illegible]

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[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] Hardware

[illegible]

Warehouse!

Corner of King & Temple Sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

Heavy and Shelf Hardware Goods!

[illegible]

W. [illegible] BLIGHT

Insurance and General Commission Agent

TORONTO [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & COMPANY

[illegible]

French and English China,

GLASS & EARTHENWARE, ETC.

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. SUTHERLAND

[illegible]

[illegible] & General [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

E. E. CLARKE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

INFORMATION TO THE [illegible]

[illegible]

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

[illegible]

JUST OPENED OUT

[illegible]

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Glass and Earthenware

[illegible] New Building,

[illegible]

EAST OF THE CATHEDRAL,

[illegible]

I [illegible]

CHINA, STONE, AND EARTHENWARE,

[illegible]

[illegible]

OIL AND KEROSENE LAMPS,

[illegible]

GLASSWARE,

[illegible]

[illegible] THAT ARE NEW!

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. E. HOLIWELL'S

NEWS DEPOT,

ROSSIN HOUSE

Books, Periodicals, Magazines & Newspapers

[illegible]

TORONTO BOOKBINDERY,

[illegible]

[illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS,

BOOKBINDERS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO, C.W.
[illegible] PLATT, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

[illegible]

EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO, C.W.
[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Merchants
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] JACKSON
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE
VISITOR'S GUIDE
TO
TORONTO
[illegible]
ATTRACTIONS
[illegible]
PANTECHNETHECA
[illegible]
THE LARGEST AND BEST [illegible]
[illegible]
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Ha! Ha!! Ha!!

[illegible]

A SELF EVIDENT FACT!

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[illegible]

OUR FALL GOODS!

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

RICE LEWIS & SON

[illegible]

Hardware Merchants

AND

Agents for Taylor's Fire Proof Saf

The best and cheapest [illegible]

Rodgers and Sons' Cutlery [illegible]

[illegible]

English & American Glass [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

House-Furnishing and [illegible]

HARDWARE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE, AT LOWEST [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN

[illegible]

Messrs. THOMPSON

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[illegible]

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WATERLOO HOUSE

[illegible] & BRAYLEY

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[illegible]

[illegible] wholesale PRICES.

[illegible]

PROVINCIAL [illegible]

CARD AND [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THOMPSON & CO

Booksellers, Stationers

[illegible]

DAILY AND WEEKLY STAR

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible] DOLLAR PACK

[illegible]

12 [illegible]

ALL FOR [illegible]

[illegible]